P & O
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,681—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1899.

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BAILEY'S
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.)
CONTAINS SANITATION. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. LIFTS.
CONTAINS OVER 300 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK. KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTERS.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1899.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th July.
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. C. Weston	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parritt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4029	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7585	K. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4029	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5 26		7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	3428	C. Gadd	14th "
M. L. VALLETTA	3023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	J. M. Wibmer	28th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Aug., 1899
IMPERATORI	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Oct., "

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
SILONIA	R. Mayer	5,030	7th Aug. 1899.
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	5,006	28th Sept., 1899.
THERESE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 370	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	22nd Aug., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 21, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,221	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,259	.....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,057	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,222	Roquier	19th Dec. 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about.
LAOS	6,337	Flandin	23rd Aug. 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
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PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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[illegible] of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current
[illegible] TS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed [illegible] Collected.
[illegible] GRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY [illegible] ANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the
[illegible] SSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes, [illegible] FREE.
[illegible] NOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at [illegible] service.
[illegible] SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
[illegible] RENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES [illegible] remedy, and Interest and Dividends collected.
[illegible] ADVANCES made on approved securities.
[illegible] and paid same day in England. Cost of [illegible] is. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for
[illegible] NS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied [illegible] rates.
[illegible] FIRE, MARINE—effected at
[illegible] ED and ORIENTAL LIFE
[illegible] and Head basks cast [illegible]

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 A.M., on the 2nd August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahonerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 5th August.

FOR KARACHI, KILINDINI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 2nd August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 29th July.

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A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th July, 1899.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Consercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1892.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly.

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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If the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the Great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

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In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

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PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE	1 4 0	0 10 6	0 5 6
PURE GROUND CEYLON COFFEE	1 2 0	0 9 6	0 5 0
PURE GROUND INDIAN COFFEE	1 0 0	0 8 6	0 4 6

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Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

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Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

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PURSUANT to an order of the High Court of Justice made by Mr. Justice Stirling and dated 10th May 1899 in the matter of the TRUSTS of the WILL of LEWIS ANDREW COLLETT deceased the PERSONS CLAIMING to be legally and beneficially ENTITLED to £761 9s. 8d. New Canada under the said Will which was proved in Bombay on 30th January 1841 and by which he bequeathed certain legacies to Ann Regina Collet; and Rodney William Collett and directed that the residue of his estate should be divided now on and among his 8 children namely George Smith Collett, Arnold Burrows Collett, Daniel Fallon Collett, Rodney William Collett, Charlotte Antonia Atkinson and Angelica Caroline Quinton are by their Solicitors on or before the 1st day of November 1899 to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of Mr. Justice Stirling Royal Courts of Justice Strand London, England or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Judgment.

Friday the 3rd day of November 1899 at 12 o'clock at noon at the said chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating the said claims.

Dated 11th July 1899.

WILLIAM BINNS SMITH, Master of the Supreme Court,
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Bombay, 29th July, 1899.

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the strongest and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; and the delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and impotency.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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NOTICES.

"HOWICK HALL" GENERAL AVERAGE.

WITH reference to the notice of 14th March, 1899, parties interested are again informed that the Statement is completed and all interested who have not yet sent in their DEPOSIT RECEIPTS are hereby requested to present same to the Undersigned without delay. Settlement of all accounts must be made before 15th proximo.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
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NOTICE.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

RACE SPECIALS, at REDUCED FARES including admission to the Grand Stand and Second Class Enclosure at the POONA RACE course will be run between Bombay and Poona on Saturday, the 29th July, and 5th August, 1899.

For particulars, see the poster notices, or apply to the Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 21st of July 1899.

KING, KING & Co.,
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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, at 9.30 p.m. sharp.

C. BOILEAU,
Hon. Secretary.

22nd July, 1899.

WE have, THIS DAY, STARTED BUSINESS at BOMBAY, as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, under the name and style of DINSHAW M. WADIA and CO.

DINSHAW MANECKJEE WADIA,
KAIKHOOSRU SORABJI WADIA, B.A.

5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, 4th July, 1899.

NOTICE.

SEVERAL PUPILS of ours REPRESENT themselves as OUR REPRESENTATIVES. WE WARN the PUBLIC against IMPOSTERS.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO.

14th June, 1899.

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THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and in more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

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THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the public should ask for THERAPION in the original packages required, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the Government Stamp affixed to all genuine Continental Government Stamps (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Revenue Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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, 25 per cent must in all cases accompany V. P. orders—balance being drawn for against R. R.

ANDERSON, KING & CO'S. Agency,
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HAIPHONG.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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G. H. TOWNSEND,
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Bombay, and at 31 Dalhousie

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 3.57m., 3.54a. Low water, 9.39m., 10.24a.
Gun Club meet, Love Grove, Worlee, 5 p.m.
Address to Mr. R. P. Parahjee, Framji Cowasji Hall, 5.30 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5.45 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. United Services.
Parsee Gymkhana vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 5.16m., 4.45a. Low water, 11.2m., 11.36a.
Catholic Library and Reading Room (Carvel), meeting, 10-30 a.m.

CRICKET.

John Bright vs. Esplanade C. C.
Baccnel vs. Jamdeen at Worlee C. C.
Noble vs. Young Men's Zoroastrian.
Independent vs. Elphinstone.
Hindu Gymkhana vs. Liberal, M. L.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Bengal, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Tuesday, the 1st proximo.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Trevitshek, A.-D.-C., and officers, the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	La Fille de Angot Madam	Lecocq
Overture	Die Irrfahrt Us's Gluck	Suppe
Selection	The Stage Girl	Godfrey
Valse	Donau wellen	Ivanovice
Song	Abide with Me (Cornet solo)	Liddle
Quadrille	From the Trenches	Mallegiani

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

VURJEEVANDAS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of June the total number of patients treated in the dispensary was 1,230, among whom the number of new admissions was 429, being classified as stated below:—Hindoos 259, Mussulmans 64, Parsees 30, Christians 38, and other class 38. The average daily attendance was 41.

A PARSEE GIRL RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—On Thursday morning, Miss Meherbai Edulji Ghamat, who resides with her parents at Dadur Road, was saying prayers near a mill, in the compound of the Bungalow, when she accidentally lost her balance and fell into the water. She was quickly rescued by her relatives, and was found to be a little the worse for the accident beyond immersion.

USING ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Cowasji Dorabji, an employe in the firm of Messrs. Nowshaad Wadilai and Co., carting agents to Messrs. Raiji Brothers and other companies, charged Dayabhoy Mulchand with insult and using abusive language. The evidence showed that, on the 14th instant, the complainant went to the firm to tender an account of monies disbursed by him in connection with cooly hire, and on his demanding receipt for the settlement of accounts, the accused abused him in the presence of respectable merchants. The accused was fined Rs. 7.

ILL-TREATING HIS WIFE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Abdul Hoonusu, a Mahomedan, was charged by Superintendent Nolan, before Mr. Spencer, with causing hurt to his wife, Russoolum. The couple had been for some time past residing in a house at Kamathipura, 8th Lane, but they were constantly quarrelling, and it was alleged that the husband ill-treated his wife. On Thursday last, Russoolum shifted her things from her husband's house to another place, and while she was carrying a box on her head the husband knocked it off and struck her with an iron rod, inflicting cuts on her forehead and shoulder. The police took the accused in custody, and removed the woman to J. J. Hospital, where her wounds were dressed and attended to. The accused was charge. His Worship convicted him on the evidence, and sentenced him to a day's imprisonment and in addition to pay a fine of Rs. 20. On the application of Mr. Nolan, the Magistrate ordered the accused to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 on his own recognisance to keep good behaviour towards his wife for a period of six months.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY DISMISSED.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Vaiil Dawood, a Mahomedan, was charged with theft, as a servant, of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 348, belonging to Hasna Bai, a dancing girl, residing at Girgaum Road. The accused was a servant in the employ of the complainant. On Wednesday last, she sent him to the bazaar to make some purchases, and as he did not return, she became suspicious, and on an examination of her room, discovered her ornaments missing from the drawer of an open table. She reported the matter to the police, and the accused was arrested in the same evening with the property in his possession. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, who defended the accused, said that his client was not in the employ of the complainant, but was a friend who came to see his brother, and resided in the same house. The pleader admitted accused had removed the property, but denied he had stolen it. When accused left the place in the absence of complainant's cousin and her daughter asleep, and as the ornaments were lying in an open drawer, he (accused) thought it advisable to keep them with him for safe custody. He had no guilty intention in removing the articles in question inasmuch as he produced them on his return home. The Magistrate discharged the accused, and ordered the property to be returned to complainant.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A GOODS YARD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Anna Raoji, aged twenty-five years. The deceased was a cart driver, and resided at Thakordwar Road. On Wednesday afternoon he was driving his cart laden with cases to a siding, called the Delhi Siding, as the B. B. & C. I. Railway goods yard, at Carnac Bunder. As he was attempting to pass through the crossing, a waggon being shunted by an engine on that siding, came up and collided with the cart. The shock of the waggons was sufficient to knock the cart off the line and turn it over. The driver was thrown off his seat, and some of the cases fell on him. It was stated that before the shunting operation was commenced, a man had been posted at the crossing to ring a bell, in order to warn pedestrians and cart-drivers against approaching the line. The bell had been ringing, when the deceased drove up, and the man is said to have tried to pull up, but before he could do so, the collision took place, with the above result. The deceased was extracted from under his cart, and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. On examination at the hospital, he was found to have sustained compound fractures of the right arm and both the bones of the right leg, while his left foot was found to have been crushed. He had also sustained several a brasions and contused wounds on the body. Anna was detained under treatment, and on the following day his right arm and the left great toe were amputated, his condition grew worse, and he died in the evening. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was returned by the Jury.

THE HINDU SENIOR WRANGLER.

The following is the copy of the address to me presented to Mr. Parajpe this evening:—

To Dr. R. P. Parajpe, Esq., B. Sc. (Bombay), B. A. (Cantab), Senior Wrangler (1899) St. John's College, Cambridge.

DEAR SIR,—We, the present and past students of the Colleges in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Kolapur, Karachi and Bhaunagar are happy in giving expression to our feelings of hearty congratulations on the great success that you have attained in being one of the two Senior Wranglers for the year. You have thus achieved the highest educational distinction hitherto obtained in Cambridge by any Indian students. The Fergusson College to which you belong and the whole body of the University of Bombay highly appreciate the honour which your connection with them has secured to this country, and we hope that many will follow in your example, the coveted race of our students will more and more achieve similar distinctions in the old seats of learning at Oxford and Cambridge. The generous words of appreciation expressed by His Excellency the Governor in congratulating the Fergusson College on this event reflect the feeling of satisfaction with which the English and the Indian public have everywhere heard this glad news, and this feeling who so spontaneous that Bengal, Madras and other Provinces have actually anticipated us in congratulating you upon what is regarded as a great national success, in which all the Provinces by rejoice with the people of your own Presidency and College. What has heightened this sense of general satisfaction is the fact that you have resolved to devote all your great powers to the cause of education in this country during the best period of your life in connection with the Deccan Education Society of which you are a life-member. We pray to God that He may give you health and long life and make you a source of inspiration and a centre of beneficent influences to the present and future generations of students.

POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 29TH JULY 1899.
TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

		P.M.
1st Race	The Monsoon Plate	2-15
2nd Race	The Plate	2-45
3rd Race	The July Stakes	4-15
4th Race	The Desert Stakes	4-45
5th Race	Selling Race	5-15
6th Race	The Maiden Stakes	5-40
7th Race	The Midget Plate	6-10
8th Race	The New Stakes	6-40

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 27th July 1899.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and MR. JUSTICE CANDY.)

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF JURISDICTION, JEHANGIR COWASJI MISTRY VS. D. SORABJI AND CO. OF CALCUTTA.

THIS was an application under the extraordinary jurisdiction of the High Court by the plaintiff against the decree of the Full Court of the Bombay Small Causes Court dismissing this suit on the ground of want of jurisdiction. Mr. Chintaman Bele appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Shamrao Vithal instructed by Mr. Bhamrao Manekji Bele, appeared for the respondents.

The suit was for balance of wages for services rendered to the respondents by the appellant in Sara, in the Bengal Presidency. The agreement of service was made in Bombay. The third Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court awarded a portion of the plaintiff appellant's claim. The defendant respondents then moved the Full Court of the Small Cause Court which dismissed the plaintiff's suit on the ground of want of jurisdiction. The appellant then moved the High Court.

The High Court, after considering the arguments of the pleaders on both sides set aside the order of the Full Court and restored the decree of the third judge in favour of the plaintiff with costs.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

DISPUTED TRANSACTIONS IN COTTON.

LAKICHAND RAMCHAND VS. CHOTOORAM MOTHRAM AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff claimed that the defendants should be directed to pay to him, the sum of Rs. 3,193-8-0 in respect of the purchase and sale of 100 bales of Broach machine gin cotton, with interest at 6 per cent. Plaintiff also asked that he should be entitled to sell 75 docras of cotton belonging to the defendants and to retain the sale proceeds in part satisfaction of the amount due to him, and that the defendants should be ordered to pay Rs. 234-3-0 due in respect of linseed transactions. Mr. D. D. Davar and Mr. Bahadhurjee, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Mogul, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. Robertson, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff, a merchant residing and carrying on business at Jamner, sued by his branch firm in Bombay, which is managed by his moonim Poonumchund Joograj. He said that about September 1899 the defendants, who also carry on business at Jamner, under the name of Chotooram Motiram, instructed the plaintiff's Bombay firm to purchase on commission 100 bales of cotton for delivery between the 15th and 25th March 1897. The plaintiff's firm accordingly entered into a contract for the purchase of the cotton at Rs. 235 per candy. On the date of the contract approaching, the plaintiff called upon the defendants to give security for their fulfilment of the contract, and they accordingly deposited with him at Jamner 75 docras of cotton and Rs. 2,000 cash. Subsequently the plaintiff's firm, in accordance with the defendants' instructions, resold the 100 bales at the rate of Rs. 101-4-0 per candy, and incurred certain expenses in connection with the transaction. Certain monies had been paid by the defendants in respect of the latter transaction. The plaintiff had demanded payment of the amounts due in respect of the transactions, and had informed the defendants that, in the event of their not paying the same, he would sell the 75 docras and retain the sale proceeds. He had received a reply from the defendants, in which they falsely alleged that the resale of the 100 bales had not been made in accordance with their instructions, in which they had said they would hold him responsible for damages if he sold the 75 docras. Plaintiff said he had also entered into certain linseed transactions on defendants' account, in respect of which a sum of Rs. 234-3-0 was due with interest; and he therefore claimed to recover the amounts above enumerated.

The defence was this: Defendants admitted having instructed the plaintiff to purchase the 100 bales of cotton, but were not aware that it had been bought at the rate of Rs. 235 per candy. They also admitted having deposited a quantity of cotton and cash with the plaintiff at Jamneir, but were not aware that the plaintiff's firm had taken delivery of the 100 bales on their account. Defendants denied that the plaintiff had resold those bales at Rs. 101-4-0 per candy in accordance with their instructions. They alleged that since July 1897 they had been continually pressing the plaintiff to sell the bales. If he had done so, he would have realised a much higher rate than that stated by the plaintiff. Defendants further submitted that, if an account was taken, a very small sum would be found due to the plaintiff which they had always readily to pay. Under the circumstances, they submitted a counter-claim, asking that the plaintiff should be directed to restore the 45 pallas of cotton on their paying him such sum as should be found due to him. They also submitted that the plaintiff should be made to pay the costs of the suit.

Mr. Justice Russell, in delivering his judgment, stated the circumstances under which the suit was instituted, and referred to the correspondence which had been put in. His lordship said the evidence was that on the 7th July the plaintiff had purchased on commission for defendants 100 bales of Broach cotton, and the exhibits showed how that sale was effected. According to the plaintiff's case, on the 28th march 1897, which was the due date, he settled with Govindhandas Tulsidas in respect of 300 bales of cotton, being 100 bales purchased for the defendants, and 200 other bales. Having settled that, he allocated to the defendants the 100 bales which he had purchased at the rate of Rs. 235 per candy. The question his lordship said he had to decide was whether that was a transaction which could be upheld by the court. Looking at the correspondence it was plain that Messrs. Tressiram, agents of the plaintiff in selling the cotton, and it was clear that he knew that the lower the market fell, the greater would be the profit he would make over the transaction. Mr. Robertson, under the circumstances, had argued that this sale had been edged through many authorities bearing on the principles that governed an agent. The case, his lordship remarked, was governed by the Indian Contract Act, adding that it had not been necessary that any intimation was given by the plaintiff to the defendants that the 100 bales of cotton were his own cotton, or that he had purchased them at Rs. 235 per candy. The defendants were in a position of subordinate authority and was entirely in the hands of his Marwaree agents in Bombay, and could not know those circumstances which, indeed, were not known to him until certain documents produced in the course of the transaction. Mr. Davar had argued that the plaintiff was entitled to the differences between the Rs. 235 and Rs. 101-4-0, the purchase and resale rates. His lordship said he must hold that the plaintiff was not entitled to that, and considered that the defendant was entitled to repudiate the transactions; and that the plaintiff had failed to make out his claim for damages in respect of the difference. His lordship left the question of some small sum due to the plaintiff.

Mr. Davar submitted that the plaintiff was entitled to a decree for the amount appearing in the suit.

Mr. Robertson said the defendants did not admit that.

Mr. Justice Russell: Do you claim the return of the 45 pallas?

Mr. Robertson replied in the affirmative, adding that they also claimed the return of the monies they had paid.

Mr. Davar said that, under the linseed contract, Rs. 234-3-0 was due to the plaintiff.

Mr. Robertson said defendants had paid Rs. 500 Rs. 400, and Rs. 398, which appeared in the accounts in addition to the 45 pallas of cotton or their value.

Mr. Davar said that question remained yet to be argued.

Mr. Justice Russell: I think I had better have the case set down for further argument on that point.

Mr. Robertson thought they could come to an agreement. In their defence, the defendants said that if an account was taken, it would be found that a sum was due to them.

Mr. Davar: That is a very large question.

Mr. Justice Russell dismissed the claim of the plaintiff as regarded the cotton contract, with cost s. Further consideration of the other points was reserved.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Stanley Smith, senior partner of Messrs. Bertie, Smith and Co., appeared to answer a charge of defamation preferred against him by Mr. Percival Laming. Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, solicitors, defended the accused.

The complainant in the course of his evidence said, he was a journalist, and until 18th instant, he was advertisement specialist, head and confidential clerk, literary assistant, shorthand stenographer, typist and general utility clerk to Messrs. Bertie, Smith and Co., solicitors. Messrs. Bertie, Smith and Co., carried on business at No. 2, Apollo Street, and the accused came to him and complained of an advertisement. The complainant showed him that the accused and not he had made the mistake. The accused then turned round and abused him, refusing to any explanation said in a very loud tone before the whole of the office staff. "That's not the only thing I have got against you." The complainant asked him what it was. He then went and got some papers amongst them an order by him (the complainant) for 11 annas worth of stationery, signed by him but written on Bertie, Smith & Co.'s firm's form. The amount had been charged against the firm. The accused then deliberately accused him at the top of his voice with having written that order on his firm's form, with the idea of getting that amount debited to his firm. That led to words. The complainant went to his private office. He did not think he said to him he could go. He was paid up to date and expelled from the office after a service of four months, and without notice of any kind. During their conversation the accused charged him with being a undischarged bankrupt. He admitted that he was an undischarged bankrupt. The accused also charged him with having written to Addison and Co., of Madras complimentary things about the firm's office forms and giving his address as "care of Bertie, Smith & Co." with the idea of inducing Addison & Co., to debit the amount Rs. 5 to the firm.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smetham, complainant said he was engaged in March last. He was not out of employment then, but was working spasmodically. He was educated at Carlst's Hospital; so was the accused ten years after him. He was engaged by Bertie, Smith and Co. on Rs. 150 a month. It was a practice all over the world for employes to use the office memo papers for private notes. The accused did not object to his using the office papers. That was not his objection, but he complainant) apologised to him far using the office papers. He could not say whether the defamatory statement had been made or not when Mr. Harris came in, but it was in the hearing and presence in such a way that probably Mr. Harris did not know what the primary accusation had been. He did not say that he considered it an honour to Bertie, Smith and Co., to have his name on their paper. He did not think he said anything that was better than Bertie Smith's. He said that his name was to be found in Burke's peerage. The accused gave him a month's wages in lieu of the notice. He had not been drinking whiskey that morning. He had been charged before Mr. Dastur with housetrespass. He was warned and discharged.

In re-examination, complainant said he had hundreds of testimonials, including one from the accused. When he was charged before Mr. Dastur he was in a very bad state of mind and thought that he was going to blow his brains out.

Witnesses having been examined on behalf of the complainant,

The magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the complainant had entirely failed to prove any publication of the alleged defamation. Mr. Harris, the only witness, who had been asked a single question on the point, proved that what transpired between complainant and accused took place in Mr. Stanley Smith's private room and Mr. Harris averred that he did not hear a word of the conversation. There was nothing, therefore, for the court to deal with in the matter. The accused was discharged.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CARLETON, R. A. M. C., has been selected for increased pay under Article 362 of the Royal Warrant.

THE following Lieutenants of the Royal Engineers come out early in September next for a tour of duty in this country:—Wagstaff, Walton, Kealy, Garstin and Maxwell.

LIEUTENANT CARWITHEN, Bhopal Battallion, has been appointed Brigade Transport Officer with the Edwardesabad Tochi force, vice Lieutenant Taylor who has proceeded on sick leave.

CAPTAIN HILL, 34th Pioneers, has reverted from plague duty in the N.-W. P.

LIEUTENANT BURN, 13th Madras Infantry, has been appointed to the Burma Military Police.

IT is understood that Lieutenant Sterling, 5th Bombay Infantry, will join the Bombay Political Department on return from leave in September next.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held, yesterday afternoon, at the registered offices of the Company, in Chesco Gate Street, Fort, Mr. James H. Latimer being in the chair.

The chairman opened the proceedings by reading the notice convening the meeting and the following requisition from some of the shareholders of the Company:

Bombay, 27th June, 1899.

To the Directors of the Star of India Mills, Ltd.

Gentlemen,—Whereas it has been discovered that the agency of this Company is improperly and illegally constituted by reason of there having been an agreement between Messrs. Visram Ebrahim & Co. and Mr. Perozshaw Merwanji Mehta, a Director of the Company, under which Mr. Perozshaw Merwanji Mehta was to be entitled to participate in the Commission payable to Messrs. Visram Ebrahim & Co. as agents of the Company, we, the undersigned, registered shareholders, beg to request that you will summon an extraordinary general meeting forthwith of the shareholders of the Star of India Mills, Ltd., for the purpose of passing the following special resolutions.

1. That having regard to the fact which has been disclosed that without the knowledge or consent of the Company Messrs. Visram Ebrahim & Co. improperly and illegally admitted Mr. Perozshaw Merwanji Mehta, one of the Directors to share in their commission, it is undesirable that they should any longer act as Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company, and they, therefore be and are hereby dismissed from their offices of Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company, and the agreement between them and the Company dated the 24th day of November 1893, with regard to their appointment as such Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents be and the same is hereby determined.

2. That for the reason above set forth the said Messrs. Visram Ebrahim & Co. be and they are hereby dismissed also from the office of the Managing Agents of the Company and that the agreement between them and the Company dated the 24th day of November 1893, with regard to their appointment as such Muccadums be and the same is hereby determined.

3. That in consequence of the connection of the said Messrs. Visram Ebrahim & Co., as Secretaries Treasurers and Agents of the Company having ceased, by virtue of the resolution hereinbefore passed, Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram, a member of the said firm who was appointed Ex-Officio Director be and he is hereby declared to have been removed from his office as such Director of the Company.

4. That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to do, forthwith the following steps, (a) To give notice to Messrs. Visram Ebrahim & Co., determining the said agreements between them and the Company, dated respectively the 24th day of November 1893, and the 24th day of November 1893, dismissing them from their offices of Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents and Muccadums of the Company (b) To receive from the thesaid firm of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim & Co. all the books, papers, vouchers, goods, stock, machinery, and other property of the Company in their handsas Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents and Muccadums of the Company as aforesaid and if need be to take and adopt legal proceedings in the name of and on behalf of the Company to recover the same. (c) To take such legal proceeding in the name of and on behalf of the Company as they may think expedient and proper for recovery of all damages from Messrs. Visram Ebrahim & Co., and for the recovery of secret commissions which have been received from them by Mr. Perozshaw Merwanji Mehta.

5. That the special resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on the 4th August, 1893, and confirmed on the 24th August, 1893, transferring the offices of Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents and of Muccadums of the Company from Messrs. Visram Ebrahim & Co., to Messrs. Visram Ebrahim & Co., be and the same are hereby cancelled and the same be eliminated from the Articles of Association of the Company.

6. That the special resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on the 14th August, 1891, and confirmed on the 2nd September, 1891, be and the same is hereby cancelled.

7. That clause 81 of the Articles of Association as altered by special resolution No. 1 passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 4th August, 1893, and confirmed on the 24th August, 1893' be repealed and the following substituted in its place.

The members (or sole member as the case may be) for the time being of the firm of Messrs. Tulkochund and Shapurji shall be and they are hereby appointed Managing Agents of the business of the Company and shall as such Secretaries and Agents make all purchases and sales, receive and pay all money on behalf of the Company, and generally carry on the entire business of the Company under the supervision of the Directors.

8. That article 82 of the Articles of Association as amended by special resolution No 2 passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 4th August, 1893, and confirmed on the 24th August, 1893, be and the same is here by repealed.

9. That article 83 (a) added by special resolution No. 1 passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 4th August 1893, and confirmed on the 24th August 1893, be and the same is hereby repealed and the following substituted in its place.

The Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents shall receive from the date of their appointment the sum of Rs. 1,500 per mensem for their establishment.

11. That clause 88 of the Articles of Association as amended by special resolution No. 2 passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 4th August 1893 and confirmed on the 24th August 1893, be and the same is hereby repealed and the following substituted in its place.

The Director Ex-officio shall not be required to retire by rotation or otherwise resign his office so long as he is a member of the firm of Messrs. Tulkochund and Shapoorji for the time being and that firm are the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the company.

Mr. Justice B. Bharucha said: I shall make no apology in proposing a series of special resolutions and ask for the adoption of them. In the keen competition we are having with China and Japan with mills built with a capital that is watched with a keen eye to 6 to 8 per cent., so long as our mills are handicapped with the system of 3 pies per pound commission the outturn of yarn, not only they will seldom or never pay dividends, but there is any factor against us. The commission of mill industry in this country. A commission of three pies per pound on the outturn of yarn is equal to an annual tax on paid up capitoll of ten percent; and to four per cent, that has to be set aside as profit for the up-keep and efficient working of efi mill; therefore so long as a Bombay mill earns 15per cent, on its capital the shareholders go without a divadend. Take for instance, the Colaba Land Mill Company provides for the Parliamentary career of our distinguished citizen the Hon'ble Mr. M. M. Bhownagree, who holds a quarter share in the mill's commission. That mill earned a lakh and twenty. They are Messrs. Hiramaneck, Merwanji Rustomji Dalal, himself and the building contractor, and they started with the capital of ten lakhs of rupees. He (the speaker) undertook to bring in a capital of 5 lakhs, either by paying for all the shares himself or by guaranteeing those shares. Mr. Dalal as well as Mr. Hiramaneck did the same thing. Mr. Shapurji took up moneys and the result of three lakhs was the endowment that he would get the building contract. Mr. Shapurji knew very well that the commission was to be divided between three parties who had brought in a capital of seven lakhs, and he (the speaker) had also a large number of shares himself with the help of his means relatives. He did not take them for speculation. He took them for "bona fide" investment, so much so that after the mill was started an offer was made to him to sell his 50 shares at Rs. 350 per share, but he refused to sell them. It was an offer which nobody would have refused, since in the first year the mill did not pay twenty annas. He refused that offer and up to this date these 50 shares were in his hands. That was the way in which he was connected with the mill. He did not get the commission, as Mr. Shapurji said, as a gift from Mr. Hiramaneck, but in consideration of finding capital for starting the mill. That was the way in which this company was founded. He was perfectly sure that nobody would for a moment imply that Messrs. Hiramaneck and Dalal made any person a present in subscribing the shares. Mr. Shapurji had charged them with doing things secretly. The charge was absolutely and totally incorrect. He challenged Mr. Shapurji who was a leading broker in the Share Market, to say that this arrangement was not known to himself and other persons in that market from the very beginning. This vital fact had not been mentioned by him. It was remarkable that Mr. Shapurji should make a long speech three years ago a meeting which the shareholders was convened in the same manner as that meeting had been convened through Mr. Shapurji's instrumentality and on that occasion Mr. Shapurji made use of the phrase "those who live by the sword shall die by the sword" he repeated that phrase that evening. On that occasion he (the speaker) told Mr. Shapurji openly that that was the arrangement made when the company was founded and he never ventured to contradict him (the speaker) then.

Mr. Shapurji explained that he repeated the same statement as the following meeting which was held a fortnight afterwards when Mr. Mehta was not present, but he did not get any reply.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta remarked that Mr. Shapurji might have contradicted him at the first meeting. Continuing he said that as the subsequent meetings he took every occasion to inform the shareholders of the arrangement. There was not the smallest secrecy about the transaction and he asked the present to say whether it would be right to have used the word "secret" in regard to him in a resolution of that sort. It had been an absolute surprise to him that, fight as Mr. Shapurji might to take away the agency, he should do it. He was surprised at his having resorted to means like this. He had taken the opinion of lawyers in Bombay and in England, and probably they had given opinion as stated by Mr. Shapurji. But in regard to those opinions the question they had always to bear in mind was what was the case laid before counsel for opinion. He would get them any opinion on a case drawn up by himself. Mr. Shapurji alarmed them by saying that he had got the opinions of eminent lawyers. He wished him joy of it. It never occurred to Mr. Shapurji that the arrangement to which he was a party was anything but of an objectionable character. His conscience did not then tell him that by joining the project they would ruin the mill industry in this country. If he had said so at that time, he (the speaker) would have washed his hands of the scheme under his enlightened guidance. But Mr. Shapurji was then hand and glove with Mr. Hiramaneck, and never a word was said to him about the possible inequity that would be perpetrated by anything they were then doing. Of

THE FIRST INDIAN SENIOR WRANGLER.

A PUBLIC MEETING of Graduates and Undergraduates, and persons interested in Education will be held on SATURDAY, the 29th July, at 5-30 P.M., in the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE HALL, to VOTE an ADDRESS to Mr. R. P. PARANJPE. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY will preside.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 28.

THE rainfall in the districts has continued to be very meagre—nothing to speak of, in fact—during the past week. Cotton has been a firm market, and forward prices are quoted at an advance of some Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per candy on those of last week. Wheat and Seeds are quiet with a slight advance in prices, and a small demand. Exchange has maintained the one level from the beginning to the close of the week with no variation from day to day to speak of, this evening's quotations being on a par with last Friday's both for Bank and Private Paper. Money is very easy, and the Bank rates are unchanged.

GOMEZ.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office, Inc.	Rs.	5,15,097	
" " Branches...Dec.	"	3,74,433	
Other " " ...Inc.	"	52,17,461	
Government Securities ...Dec.	"	1,75,,255	
Bank Premises ...	"	34,003	
Loans ...	"	2,93,485	
Bills Discounted and Purchased...	"	43,493	
Balances with other Banks ...	"	1,21,891	
Cash ... ...Inc.	"	64,92,219	

During last week there was an increase in the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank, amounting to about 65 lakhs, which brought it up to some 211 lakhs. Public Deposits were 5 lakhs more at the Head Office, and 3 3-4 lakhs less at the Branches; Private Deposits were 52 lakhs greater. Government Securities decreased by 1 3-4 lakh, Loans by some 3 lakhs, Bills Discounted and Purchased by about 1-2 lakh, and the Balances with other Banks by 1 1-4 lakh.

Meanwhile, the market is easy in tone. The Bank of Bombay rates is unchanged at 4 per cent; and that in the open market is 3 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 22nd July, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds ...	20,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	51,76,345
Do. do. at Branches... ...	21,05,874
Other Deposits ...	3,89,02,501
Post Bills ...	8,938
Credits undrawn ...	12,43,038
	Rs... 6,55,30,676
ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities ...	1,02,46,824
Other authorised Securities ...	32,07,082
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities ...	53,27,832
Loans on do. do. ...	1,91,00,983
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	55,01,072
Dead Stock ...	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery ...	20,382
Bullion ...	1,12,939
Balances with other Banks ...	2,11,16,807
Cash ...	
	Rs.... 6,55,30,676

EXCHANGE.—At opening last mail day the matket was steady in tone at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which level rates remained throughout the day, with a little business passing. Rates were unchanged on Monday at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, with a small demand toth ways. On Tuesday the market was quite but steady at 1s, 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sights Credits, only a very little business having been done. There was a steady feeling in the market on Wednesday with 3 15-16d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. 3 31-32d. demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a small business having been reported. Rates continued yesterday at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were in scarce supply, but a fair amount of Bank Demand was taken. The market was steady in tone to-day at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which level rates remained throughout the day, without any business being reported either way, and closed at the same level; the following are final quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per rupee,
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-32d.	"
France ...	... 170	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened quiet in tone last mail day at 100 9-16 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 for 3 per Cents. There was again a quiet feeling in the market on Monday with 100 5-8 quoted for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 100 1-2 for the Settlement, and 94 1-2 for 3 per Cents. The tone of the market was an improving one on Tuesday when quotations were given at 100 5-8 bor Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 100 17-32 for the Settlement, and 94 5-8 for 3 per Cents. Rates were steady the following day at 100 1-2 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 1-2 for Threes. Yesterday there was no change in rates 100 1-2 being still quoted for Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 1-2 for Threes. The market has to-day been quiet at 100 5-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 100 1-2 for the Settlement; Threes remained at 94 1-2.

SHARES.—Although there have been many fluctuations reported from day to day in prices, for the most part in favour of buyers, those we have to notice this evening (as shown in our revised list) are but few. They comprise, in Mill Scrip, a decline of Rs. 25 in Central India Mill, of Rs. 20 in Swadeshi, Rs. 5 in Jubilee; an advance of Rs. 25 in Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway; a decline of Rs. 25 in Sorab Woollen, and Rs. 2 1-2 in Mofussil Press; a decline of Rs. 2 1-2 in Bank of Bombay.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Consequent on the unfavourable aspect of affairs in the districts on account of the want of rain there has been little or nothing doing in this market, and it is probable business will fall away more should the rain continue to hold off. Prices are weakening and stocks are accumulating. For Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red, Printed, and Locally-made goods the position is the same. The clearances of Imported goods from the Bazaar during the week have been some 1,200 bales; and of Local, 900 bales.

YARNS.—China buyers have purchased freely, chiefly 10s, 12s, and 16s counts. The clearances from the bazaar have been some 10,000 bales. The tone of the market is steady, with official quotations given as follows:—

Twist ...	No. 6s	Mule, As.	3 1-8	to 3 5-8 per lb.
" ...	" 8s	" "	3 7-16	" 3 5-8 "
" ...	" 12s	" "	3 13-16	" 4 3-8 "
" ...	" 14s	" "	3 15-16	" 4 1-2 "
" ...	" 16s	" "	4	" 4 3-4 "
" ...	" 20s	" "	4 1-4	" 5 "
" ...	" 24s	" "	4 3-4	" 5 1-2 "
" ...	" 30s	" "	6	" 6 1-2 "
" ...	" 40s	" "	7	" 7 1-2 "

METALS.—"Yellow metal" is 4 ans per cent. dearer, and "Braziers' Copper" Rs. 1-4-0; Swedish Bar iron is unchanged.

COALS.—No sales of any importance have been reported; a few small lots of Ready Deshagar and Gerijhi changed hands at Rs. 14 1-2 and Rs. 15 1-4 per ton, respectively. The market closed with a steady feeling; we quote alongside:—

	Ready,	Forward.
Welsh Hartley ...	Nil	Nil
West " ...		Rs. 17 1-4 per ton.
Australia ...	Nil.	Nil
Powell's ...	Rs. 18 per ton,	Rs. 18 "
Cardiff ...	Rs. 18 "	Rs. 18 "
Japan ...	Nil	Nil
Ingarajl ...	Nil	Nil
Deshagar Bengal...	Rs. 14 1-2 per ton,	Rs. 14 1-2 "
Muir's Navigation ...	Rs. 13 1-2 "	Rs. 13 1-2 "
Jardine's Nav. "	Rs. 13 1-2 "	Rs. 13 1-2 "
Seebpore ...	Nil	Nil

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A firm feeling has pesvaded the market for this staple, and forward prices have moved up some Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per candy, to Rs. 166 for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 13 for "Fine good" Bengal, for January; Rs. 143 for "Good" Bhowngger, for May. Shippers have bought sparingly; but the local mills are operating freely. The market closes strong in tone.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine ...	Rs.	134—2 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good ...	"	125—2 25-32d.
Do. Do January 1900 ...	"	134—3 1-32d.
Do. Good ...	"	121—2 23-32d.
Bolsion, Fine ...	"	135—2 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good ...	"	134—2 29-32d.
Kandeish, Fully Good ...	"	132—2 7-8d.
Oomra, Fully Good ...	"	138—2 31-32d.
Dhollera, Fine ...	"	...
Do. Fully Good ...	"	137—2 31-32d.
Do. Good ...	"	126—2 7-32d.
Do. Good, May 1900 ...	"	143—3 9-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good ...	"	146—3 1-2d.
Westerns ...	"	124—2 27-32d.
Broach, Fine March 1900 ...	"	167—3 21-32d.
Do. Good ...	"	134—3 1-4d.
Do. Good March 1900 ...	"	166—3 5-8d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899 Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897 Bales.
For the week ...	10,936	5,893	13,004
From 1st Jan. to 27th July 1899	1,662,002	1,520,617	1,364,532
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week ...	1,726	5,162	2,193
From 1st Jan. to 27th July 1899	478,777	414,884	474,765
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week ...	17,047	21,431	11,656
From 1st Jan. to 27th July 1899	284,197	391,703	365,918

THE unfavourable tenor of the telegraphic reports received last week from the Cotton growing districts was the chief feature of Monday's advices, the burden of which again was the general want of rain throughout the area in this Presidency. 14 cents at Amraoti, 8 cents at Khamgaon, and 5 cents at Jalgaon was all the rain that fell since the despatch of the previous reports.

The position in regards the rainfall in the districts is unchanged, as disclosed by the telegrams to hand this morning. Anxiety is generally felt owing to the absence of rain, and in parts the plants show slight damage on account of the drought.

WHEAT.—The market is firm in tone. Pessy, both 91 and 85 per cent are Rs. 1 per candy higher; No. 1 Club Delhi and Red Delhi, 2 ans. per cwt.; and Hard Yellow and Red Ahmedabad, 1-2 an. per cent. We quote.

White Pessy, 91 per cent ...	Rs. 29	per candy.
Do 85 per cent. ...	" 28	"
No. 1 Club Delhi ...	" 4-0-0	per cwt.
Red Delhi ...	" 3-14-0	"
Hard Yellow ...	" 27-8	per candy.
Red Ahmedabad ...	" 26-8	"
Hard Red ...	" 25	"

SEEDS are a steady market, and prices have advanced to a slight extent, the following being the current level to-day:—

Linseed ...	Rs.	6 10 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gunzrat ...	"	6 4 0	"
Do. do. Cawapore ...	"	6 0 0	"
Do. Red do. ...	"	5 10 0	"
Gingelly, White ...	"	26 0 0	per candy.
Do. Mixed ...	"	33 0 0	"

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week ...	103,013	23,921	43,195
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27 July ...	4,000,716	7,078,796	9,27,082
Linseed for the week ...	15,899	25,575	8,079
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27 July ...	1,799,145	1,902,896	3,27,274
Rapeseed for the week ...	34,937	50,341	79,952
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27 July ...	1,568,758	1,516,048	1,289,932
Gingellyseed for the week	934	5,935	898
Do. from 1st Jan. to 27 July ...	1,012,295	1,156,228	3,80,928

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week ...	98,500	9,940	...
Do. from 1st January to 27th July ...	2,563,300	5,303,991	2,813
Linseed for the week ...	34,499	92,195	12,046
Do. from 1st January to 27th July ...	1,741,093	1,838,527	420,813
Rapeseed for the week...	79,579	104,964	117,713
Do. from 1st January to 27th July ...	1,412,579	1,480,413	231,675
Gingellyseed for the week	1,999	4,579	17,497
Do. from 1st January to 27th July ...	1,334,490	1,332,231	430,199

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,435 tons, Captain E W Peck, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Kirkee, 1,275 tons Captain D Sutherland, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE s s Ceres, 2,316 tons, Captain G Bignell, clearance yesterday, for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Hall Line s s Trentham Hall, 2,661 tons, Captain James Black, will sail to-day, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line s s Elen Hall, 2,322 tons, Captain R A Jones, will sail to-day, for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain J S Hutchison, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Korbelia, 1,458 tons, Captain C Willis will sail to-day, for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo, and our deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 753 tons, Captain J W Livingston, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mr Moruthwar Anant as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1,216 tons, Captain D Nielsen, which arrived in harbour on Thursday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, brought a general cargo, 72 cases of opium and 21 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Merkara, 1,949 tons, Captain M G Williams, which arrived in harbour on Thursday, from Calcutta (Kidderpore) via Cape Town, brought a general cargo, 72 cases of opium and 21 deck passengers.

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THE B I S N Co's s s Mor

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE DISMISSAL OF A FRENCH GENERAL.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The removal of General de Negrier from the Supreme Council of War is the absorbing topic in France.

The gravity of his dismissal in the present crisis is universally recognised, and has depressed the Paris Bourse.

THE LATEST CONCESSION BY THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Transvaal Executive has decided to allot the Uitlanders ten seats, five in each Volksraad.

THE SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

THE REFORMS OFFERED "REAL AND SUBSTANTIAL."

Speaking as a Conservative luncheon at the Westminster Palace Hotel, to-day, Mr. Balfour said it was a mistake to consider affairs in the Transvaal as if they were those of an isolated community. We must consider not merely the grievances of the Uitlanders, but how they reacted upon the Colonies.

He was sure that the late Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues would never have restored the independence of the Transvaal unless they believed that the South African Republic would extend the same rights to the English and Dutch races. The Government of the Transvaal had not pursued the policy to which they had pledged themselves in 1880, and hence the cause of all the present difficulties.

If all the resources of diplomacy, said Mr. Balfour, were ineffectual to untie the knot, other means must be found. He understood, however, that the Transvaal Government were prepared to grant immediate representation to the Uitlander interest, which, however inadequate according to our standard, was a real and substantial reform.

He took no despairing view of the situation, but it would be folly to proclaim peace where there was no peace.

JULY 28.

It is believed that Mr. Balfour's speech, yesterday, was intended to demonstrate the unanimity of the Cabinet on the Transvaal question, in view of the debate that takes place in the House of Commons to-night on South African affairs.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

JULY 27.

The Federal referendum in Victoria and Tasmania has resulted in overwhelming majorities for federation.

LOANS TO CROWN COLONIES.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced a Bill authorising loans being granted to Crown Colonies, including Mauritius and the Seychelles, for public works, and to the Malay States for the construction of railways.

INDIAN JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE POWERS.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question, said he had forwarded the memorial regarding the separation of judicial and executive functions to the Government of India for their report, and until a reply was received, he was unable to express an opinion on this question.

INDIA AND JAPAN.

Mr. Brodrick, in reply to a question, stated that negociations are proceeding with Japan for the accession of India to the new treaty of commerce with that country.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with Homeward Indian mails of 22nd instant, arrived here, at 11-30 a.m., to-day.

PROFESSORSHIP OF INDIAN JURISPRUDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 28.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—Professor Alexander McMillan succeeds Professor Almaric Rumsey as Professor of Indian Jurisprudence at King's College, London.

OBITUARY.

The deaths are announced of General Sir Arthur Cotton, Madras Engineers; and General Edmund Tyrwhitt.

THE SECUNDERABAD MILITARY GRAIN FRAUDS CASE.

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 28.

The hearing of the charges against the Cantonment Price Current clerk and Mahomed Cassim pensioned pay havildar, 11th M. I., was resumed to-day.

By order of the General Commanding the District, Colonel Tavernham, 11th M. I., watched the proceedings all day. Cross-examination of the witnesses was reserved again, with the exception of four rice dealers, who gave evidence showing at what price they bought rice in the local market in contrast to the price obtained by regiments who had a higher rate to meet.

Pensioned Kotwal, 11th M. I., swore that in October last the two accused and another sought him out and offered him Rs. 7, and the Quarter-Master's writer Rs. 8 monthly, if he abided by the rates for rice given by them. All other regiments did this, and he should not be out of business. Because he declined other regimental people became his enemies. On one occasion the second accused went to him with a bag of money and requested witness to accompany him to the first accused.

Narsia Naidu said: Subramania was his nephew, and both lived together. One day Jamal Khan, pay havildar, 3rd Madras Lancers, brought Rs. 30 to their house for Subramania. The second accused complained to witness that the first accused failed for seven months to pay him for doing his work.

The second accused said his work consisted in taking round the price lists to different regiments and at the end of each month collecting money for Subramania from pay havildars and Quarter-Masters' writers, who paid him, after deducting their own expenses, about Rs. 45 for Subramania.

The case was adjourned till Tuesday.

THE PILWAI RIOTS.

APPEALS DECIDED.

BARODA, JULY 28.

Chief Justice Ambalal and Judge Khan Bahadur Abas Ali have now disposed of the appeals in the Pilwai riots cases. Mr. Manockjee P. Mody, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Javeri, pleader represented the State. Mr. F. Pestonjee Jehangir Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Joshi, pleader, had argued the case on behalf of accused from the villages of Bilodra and Titodan. The Bilodra accused were originally five in number, and were defended by Mr. Taleyarkhan in the Lower Court, and they were discharged and acquitted. Government had appealed against the acquittal of three of them. Mr. F. Pestonjee Taleyarkhan had supported the order of acquittal in the Appellate Court. The order of acquittal has been confirmed, and Government appeal ordered to be dismissed.

With regard to appeals of the Titodan men against their convictions, it was argued that their convictions rested solely on their so-called confessions and statements made by the co-accused. What were described as "confessions" were no confessions at all, but merely statements of defence. It constantly happened that a man, when charged with an offence, made a statement in which he admitted and explained away anything which told against him. This was not a confession, but a defence, and did not come within the Evidence Act. The statements made by co-accused against the appellants, counsel had further argued, must be unreservedly rejected. They must be looked at merely as an element in the consideration of the case. Moreover, they were not made under the sanction of an oath, nor tested by cross-examination. The Judges now refused to disturb the finding arrived at with regard to this part of the case.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

The Legislative Council met to-day and the Army Currency Bill was passed and Press Messages Bill referred to a Select Committe of Messrs. Rivaz, Raleigh and Dawkins to report after one month.

Mr. Raleigh then introduced the Bill to consolidate the law relating to prisoners confined by order of a Court. He explained that in order to render this measure one of pure consolidation, even the trifling amendments proposed by his predecessor had been eliminated, the measure being merely intended to save time and trouble.

Mr. Rivaz then introduced a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Wards in the Central Provinces and explained that this Bill does for the Central Provinces very much what the local legislatures are doing in various presidencies to the revise powers and arrangements connected with Courts of Wards. The principal changes introduced are to give Commissioners of divisions the powers of a Court of Wards, and to enable the local Government to hand over property to Courts of Wards to administer, on ground of mental as well as physical inability of the owner to administer it for himself. It also enables Court of Wards to retain administration of property after the owner comes of age until the claims against estate been settled.

THE PUNJAB COURTS' BILL.

In introducing the Punjab Courts Bill Mr. Rivaz explained the present state of affairs and said that experience has shown that the present law of further appeal in the Punjab is undesirably wide especially as regards the facilities it affords for protracted litigation in petty land suits, that a great deal of the court's time is taken up in dealing with comparatively trifling and unimportant cases and that consequently under present circumstances the Punjab requires a Chief Court of six judges which is the same strength as that of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces whose jurisdiction extends over a population half as large again as that. In the interest of the people and on the ground of reasonable economy the Government of India think it very necessary to curtail the present facilities of appeal in the Punjab, to reduce the present number of Chief Court Judges to a strength appropriate for the circumstances of a poor and comparatively small province, like the Punjab and to enable the Court by relieving it of its present burden of petty appellate business to devote a proper amount of time to the important duty of supervision of the work of the lower courts. The measures for attaining these objects which are embodied in the Bill which I am introducing have been framed after careful deliberation and consultation with the Punjab Government and the Chief Court, and they are for the most part based on a scheme submitted by the Lieutenant-Governor and approved by the judges. It is proposed to maintain the present system of second appeal in its main principle, that is, when such an appeal is allowed at all to allow it on the whole case and not only on questions of law or custom, but the money limit subject to which further appeals are allowed is being raised for each class of suit and a broad distinction is made between cases in which there are two concurrent decisions and those in which the decree of the first court is varied or reversed by the appellate court.

It is proposed to allow further appeal in small causes only when the value is of Rs. 1,000 or upwards, in the case of two conflicting decisions, and in no case when there are two concurrent decisions in law suits only when the value is of Rs. 250 or upwards; in case of two conflicting and of Rs. 1,000 or upwards; in case of two concurrent decisions and in unclassed suits only when the value is of Rs. 1,000 or upwards; in the case of two conflicting decisions and of Rs. 2,500 or upwards when they are concurrent. At the same time it is proposed to abolish the present system of certificate appeal on questions of law or custom as being unsuitable to the circumstances of the Punjab and in its stead to enlarge the revision powers of the chief court. These powers are at present more restricted than those conferred by the Civil Procedure Code upon High Courts. A High Court can interfere on the Revision Side when a lower court acts in exercise of its jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity, but in application of section 622 to the Punjab the words "Illegally or" have been omitted. It is proposed to extend the present revisional power of the Chief Court to non-appealable cases in which questions of law or custom and of general interest is involved on application being made within 30 days from the date of the order in respect of which the application is made.

Sir Mackworth Young then said he was not yet sufficiently acquainted with the measure to enter into details, but he desired to state at this stage that he was in entire concurrence with it generally. It had been framed mainly on the recommendation of the Punjab Government, called forth by the remarks of the Government of India, and was designed very largely in the interests of economy. It was a question whether the circumstances were such as to require so large a bench as that which existed in the Punjab. Conditions in the Punjab, however, were different from those in other provinces. It will be possible to justify the local Government in cases in the past where it has asked for additional judges, but the time, he thought, has now come when it is right to effect a reduction in the work of the Court.

The Council adjourning until this day four weeks.

UNRREST IN THE TOCHI VALLEY.

A Khojal Khel, suspected to be leader of the gang which fired on Mr. Watson and killed his chuprassi, near Sarwekai, has been arrested in the Tochi Valley.

GREECE QUARANTINES ARRIVALS FROM INDIA.

In the Home Department it is announced that Athens declares eleven days' quarantine against arrivals from Bombay, Calcutta, and Persian Gulf sailed since the 9th of June.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major-General Badcock, Quarter-Master-General, India, has applied for six months' extension of furlough which brings the total period of his leave up to two years, at the end of which time he vacates his appointment as Quarter-Master-General.

The War Office have approved the appointment of Lieutenants Lonsdale, 2nd East Lancashire, and Hill, 2nd West Riding Regiment, to the West African Regiment.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

To-day it has been settled that the Government of India offices will close in Simla on Saturday, 28th. October next, reopening in Calcutta on Monday, 30th. This is a month earlier than last year and a fortnight earlier than usual.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The crop reports in to-day's *Gazette* state that the continual holding off of the rains renders the prospects gloomy in Madras, while as regards Bombay Presidency the young crops have withered in parts of Bijapur, and are withering over a greater part of the Deccan, Guserat and Kathiawar.

Regarding the Central Provinces, where the numbers under relief are now returned at 8,746, we are told the position in Chanda is critical, while in Wainganga and Nagpur country the tanks are low and fodder is scarce. In Raipur and and Bilaspore the want of rain is less urgent, while in Wardha the crops are beginning to wither, and rain is also needed in Betul, and Chindwara. In the Punjab also more rain is wanted, but the situation is less serious; while elsewhere throughout India the condition of crops is not unfavourable.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Don Mauricio Ries as Acting French Vice-Consul at Aden is recognised.

In to-day's *Gazette* is Foreign Department Captain A. F. Bruce is posted as Political Agent, Bhopal.

Mr. Ramchandra Narayan Deshpande becomes Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Berar, vice Mr. Joshi, retired.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Jans, 2nd Royal Scots, Lieutenant A Sargent, I.M.S. and Second Lieutenants W. Sargent, 14th Bombay Infantry, and Morgan, 16th Bombay Infantry, are posted for plague duty in the Bombay Presidency.

Lieutenant Clery, 25th Bombay Infantry, Commandant, Burma Military Police, is seconded for military duty.

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE TROOPS TO BE SENT FROM INDIA.

Referring to the report to the effect that ten thousand troops will be spared by the Government of India for service in South Africa in the event of the need for them occurring, it appears that the force proposed is, therefore, independent of any Native troops that might also be required in the event of hostilities occurring. Neither the Regiments themselves, nor the Commands from which they would be drawn, have yet been named specifically, but one of the numerous mobilisation schemes which stand ready at Headquarters would no doubt be found to fit the case, should urgency arise thereafter.

"AT HOME" TO PLAGUE VOLUNTEERS.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

POONA, JULY 28.

Lord Sandhurst gave an "At Home" to the plague volunteers of Poona City, at Ganeshkhind, to-day, when more than two hundred persons, assembled. The guests, who were received by his Excellency's Staff, walked about in the garden Shortly afterwards all the guests assembled in the large dining hall, where his Excellency addressed them in the following terms:—

I am desirous of saying good-bye to you collectively as [illegible] English mail day, I and must get away to finish up my bag. I am extremely glad that so many genuine workers have answered my invitation by their presence, and my object has been, I hope, fulfilled: it was that for an hour or two you might get some little relaxation, fresh air, and enjoyment in the garden at Ganeshkhind. No one dwelling in your midst, as I and the members of the Bombay Government practically do, could possibly ignore or fail to sympathise most deeply with the terrible suffering that the population of Poona have undergone. I have often spoken to you of plague and its distresses; and it is unnecessary again to assure you of our most heartfelt sympathy with all. But while this is uppermost in our minds, I cannot omit to give expression to our recognition of the work that you all have taken upon yourselves, namely, of assisting your fellow townsmen in their distress. Explanation and persuasion are duties frequently thankless, capable also of misinstruction, and sometimes of bitter criticism. But never mind all that; be patient under it all and keep up your courage, and you will always have the satisfaction of knowing that you have done your utmost to fulfil the highest duties of citizenship in the time of an unparalleled disaster.

THE CLOUD IS NOT YET LIFTED,

so continued patience and continued courage must be our watch words. I would also say a word as to the part played by British officers; which has been of such vast importance, notably here. But in Bombay City, every where they have been employed, they have managed to win into Western vigour persuasiveness, which I heard from many Native sources has commanded admiration. We have been lucky to be able to secure their aid again. The two principal leaders are General Burnett in the Cantonment, and Major Reade in the City, both of whom you know well,—the former indeed an old friend.

I now bid you farewell. I am well aware that in no way, seeing this condition of your city, can this gathering be looked on as a jollification. At the same time I trust you will feel some little benefit from the change. I was anxious to see you all and to recognise to you the efforts you are making, and now I have to say: Store up in your hearts my words, "Patience and courage," and repeat them to your friends in Poona.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 129 cases and 116 deaths, to-day, in the city, with a total of 144; in the Cantonment 18 cases and 25 deaths; in the Districts 5 cases and 11 deaths; and in the Suburban limits 6 cases and one death.

DEATH OF MISS BARTLEY.

Miss Edmund Bartley, who was admitted in the Sassoon Hospital, yesterday, died this morning.

Master Hudson, from the north Petty Staff lines, has also been admitted in the hospital.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

The undermentioned officers are directed to report themselves on the 1st August to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay Command, Poona, for the purpose of undergoing a course of instruction for appointment of Acting Paymaster:—Lieutenant Oldman, 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment; and Lieutenant Wood, 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dowse, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, will be placed on half pay on 5th August, on completing his period of service in command, and he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date, travelling at the public expense.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Captain Boynon, No. 4 Company, Eastern Division, has been posted to No. 1 Depot Southern Division, Royal Artillery at Gosport, and is to be sent Home next trooping season.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Under instructions from the War Office, Lieutenant-Colonel Saunders, C. B., is ordered to return to England at once to assume the duties of Principal Medical Officer in the North-eastern District, travelling at the public expense.

With reference to Bombay G. O. G., No. 19, of 1885, it is notified for information that General Officers commanding Districts are authorised to sanction the purchase of new office furniture and renewal of old required for use in their respective District Staff offices provided the sanctioned Budget allotment fixed for that purpose is not exceeded in any year.

The Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 1st Circle, Bombay Command, will proceed to Ahmedabad to inspect and report upon the Rifle Ranges in use by the British and Native troops stationed there, returning on the completion of duty.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Colonel Lyster, Staff Corps; and Lieutenant Holbrooke, 24th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps the leave to have effect in India from the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieutenant Hennell, Staff Corps, officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Bombay Lancers, for one year (pension service fifth year commenced 20th February).

The undermentioned officer and warrant officers have leave of absence:—Major Wilson, Royal Irish Regiment, 2nd Battalion, 3 months, on private affairs, out of India; Sub-Conductor, Freemantle, Ordnance Department, two months, medical certificate.

Extensions—Lieutenant-Colonel Ternan, 12th Bombay Infantry, till the 16th October, on private affairs; Lieutenant Woolbridge, 9th Bombay Infantry, 2 months, on medical certificate; Conductor Edwards, Ordnance Department, 4 months, on medical certificate; and Conductor Evans, 2 months, on medical certificate.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JULY 27.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Trieste, from Bombay to Japan, and the s.s. Silesia, from Japan to Bombay, left this afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's s. s. Sydney left Colombo for Bombay on Friday, the 28th Inst. at noon and she is expected here on Monday, the 31st instant at 6 a. m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggar, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	105 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	99 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	96 3-4
Bar Silver	27 11-16

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £33,300,000; Decrease £600,000; Public Deposits £18,400,000; Increase £100,000; Other Deposits £35,700,000; Decrease £700,000; Public Securities £31,100,000; Increase £1,100,000; Notes and Gold £23,400,000; Increase £500,000. The Banking Reserve is 44 per cent. of the Liabilities.

REVIEWS.

ONE OF THE GRENVILLES, by S. R. Lysaght (Macmillan and Co.). There were too many Grenvilles, one too many at least. The title might refer to any of them. Two brothers are equally devoted to the beautiful young wife of an old and wicked Italian Marchese. Why are the old husbands of beautiful young creatures always depicted as wicked in novels written by men? It is unfair and very probably untrue. One of these Grenvilles is more chivalrous for the lady than the other and would gladly give his life to save her trouble, but that other, more selfish and more practical, suggests flight with him as a way out of her unhappy life. She unfortunately acts on the unprincipled suggestion. The Marchese, infuriated, divorces his wife, and she marries Sir Henry Grenville. Captain Grenville deplores this madness, but vows that he will stand by her all his life, and do all he can to outlive his brother, in hopes of marrying the widow at his death. It is a fine stretch of an honest and romantic imagination and it very nearly comes true. Meanwhile the ex-Marchesa, a very fascinating and impulsive little Irishwoman, whose one evil deed was running away with a Grenville—and that the wrong one,—when she found it hard to endure her life any longer, has leisure to repent bitterly. Her husband displayed the same pitiless want of self-control that led to his running away with her, and he did not hesitate to let her know that he thought her the cause of his later misfortunes. It is quite plain to the simplest reader, and was probably equally clear to Sir H. Grenville's friends, that he was capable of being the unaided author of his own misfortunes. They have two sons, the elder of whom, though unfortunately not the heir to the property—and on this point the chief interest of the story turns,—is by far the finest character. His uncle befriends him, his father hates him, his mother worships him, and he himself is a fine brave, loyal lad. The book is long; it might have been on the old three-volume system indeed, for it takes time to record the woes of two generations and of an interminable number of minor characters. The chief heroine is the faulty but charming and somewhat reckless Lady Grenville. Creina Moriarty is the younger and secondary heroine: equally charming, but with a firmer mind. The old Captain on his own ship—when he retires from the navy, he charters a ship in which to spend the remainder of his life, with his friends round him—is the finest character in the book. All instinctively turn to him in trouble or uncertainty. Two novels could easily have been made out of the materials in this one. Monckton and Nancy might have been the chief people in one romance; they are both most entertaining, and the reader is inclined to resent seeing so little of them. He has often to resign a lively hour with them for the more sentimental perplexities of the official hero or heroine. For diversity of incident, and character, first and place, we can recommend "One of the Grenvilles."

THE BLACK DOUGLAS, by S. I. R. Crockett (Macmillan & Co.), is a story of the fifteenth century, and describes the events that led up to the treacherous and tragic death of the Earl of Douglas and his young brothers in the Castle of Edinburgh at the hands of the Marshal de Retz. The brave Earl, the head of his clan, and by some thought the greatest Chief in Scotland, had, at the bidding of de Retz, been betrayed into the power of the Chancellor of Scotland, who desired his death, as he feared his great popularity and the strength of his clan. It was the Lady Sybilla—Lady Jean Douglas, a relative of the Marshal's, who fascinated Earl Douglas, and led him on, and on in spite of the warnings of his faithful friends and followers, till he rode to Edinburgh Castle with a small suite to keep his tryst with his faithless lady love. Small use was her remorse and her wild longing to undo her evil deed. The Marshal crushed that effort as it rose. The story is a fine one, bringing into relief the fidelity to the Black Douglas of his devoted clan. Even when they know he is slain, they burn to avenge him, and do it. The tragedy in the book is lightened by pleasant incidents, well told. We have the hurried summons of the clans, and the stealthy rapid march through glen and pass to the place of combat where the shrewd and cautious Highlandman meets death without a sigh in the cause of loyalty. Malise Kim, the brawny master armourer, father of the two bravest lads in Carlinwark is finely drawn, as is his wife, who kept, them all in order. There is not a dull page in the book: all is movement and expectation of what may come next. Although the chief tragedy occurs before we are half way through, our interest in the other characters carries us on to the more cheerful end.

THE TREASURY OFFICER'S WOOING, by CECIL LOWIS (Macmillan & Co.), is a long spun out story of several courtships interspersed with many lively incidents of official life in Burmah. The slow progress of several interesting little affairs "a deux" is somewhat vexing, and we are quite grateful at being taken for a while into the jungle among various editions of Shway-Yos, and Bo Chets to watch them at their wily murders. Anything is welcome that relieves the tedium of the conduct of the different pairs of somewhat lethargic lovers who, we must admit, recognise during the course of the story that their feelings are not deep enough and change the "object" from time to time. The Treasury-officer himself is the one lover with a steady mind, and he perseveres in his affection, although, or perhaps, because he meets with less than no encouragement. At the end, the couples pair off quite happily, but in no case as we expected. The final and chief adjustment is worked out within five days of the utter failure of another hoped for alliance. The pictures of Burmah up-country life are excellent and interesting.

THE HEART OF DENISE, by S. Levett Yeats (Longmans, Green and Co.). This collection of tales from many different countries are vivid and interesting. The first, which gives its title to the book, is the most ambitious—a story cast in France in the time of Henri Quatre. Others are shorter, but no less lively. "The Devil's Manuscript," "Regine's Ape," both well worked out but terrible affairs, "A Shadow of the Past," a piteously sad tale of a man who went to his ruin in Burma, for no earthly reason but his own inherent love for the downward grade. "The Captain Moratti's Last Affair" tells of a planned assassination in Italy, ending in a double tragedy, as is so often the gentle way in that romantic country. The local colour in all the stories is well laid on, the incidents are striking, and plots deftly worked out. The volume easily kills an idle hour.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, by J. Arthur Thomson M. A. (Blackie and Son, 50, Old Bailey, London). This "historical sketch of the evolution of Biology, especially in Darwinian and post-Darwinian days, is an attempt to illustrate the growth of Biology from an embryonic state of insignificance to a position which is central among the sciences, and full of influence even on the art of life." This, the author tells us, is the aim of his book, and he strives to illustrate impartially the modern biological attitude. The day is long past when our knowledge of the science of life was on a level with Topsy's. We have ceased to be satisfied to think that we just 'growed.' The evolution theory no longer arouses bitter discussion. It is approached in a calm and inquiring spirit, without prejudice, as any scientific theory should be. As biology must be of absorbing interest to the student of humanity, this outline of its history will be welcomed by those who desire a "situation nette" from which to prosecute further study of the subject. Mr. Thomson saves the intellectual speculator from the weariness of wading through a flood of biological literature by his valuable precis of what has hitherto been done in that field.

PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS FOR FOREST OFFICERS, by A. W. Lushington (S. P. C. K. Press, Madras). This compendium of elementary and rudimentary Applied Mathematics is chiefly in the guise of formulæ and worked out propositions. The author found notes and such formulæ useful—and successful—in preparing young men in England for Sandhurst and Woolwich examinations. He has elaborated them in this volume and added notes on Perspective Mechanics and Surveying. It commences with arithmetical tables and mensuration, including the chief arithmetical rules; Algebra, Logarithms, Geometrical theorems of Euclid and Trigonometry, Mechanics, Geodesy, with all sorts of exercises worked out in each section. Nothing is taken for granted. All the points and problems are clearly and fervely explained and demonstrated. Two plates, one showing the drawing and surveying instruments required by the student, and another illustrating the construction of geometrical figures, are given at the end of the book, and should prove useful to the student of practical Mathematics. The price is two rupees twelve annas in wrapper, three rupees, eight annas in cloth.

THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP, by Arthur Underhill, M.A. (Butterworth and Co., 7). Fleet St., London. This is not exactly a text-book; it is a series of six lectures delivered at the request of the Council of Legal Education, giving a readable, concise and accurate view of the main principles of the Law of Partnership. The lectures exclude complex details, and accentuate and bring into greater relief the principal features of the law. The lecturer generalises carefully from the "wilderness of single instances embalmed in the reports," and extracts from them the broad principles on which they have been decided. The lectures are on the Essential Elements of Partnership, the Creation of a Partnership, the Relation of Partners to Persons Dealing with Them, the Relations of Partners to One Another, the Dissolution of the Firm, and the Insolvency of all or some of the Partners. Each lecture is divided into seven sections. An Index and a Table of Cases makes reference easy to the store of law in this volume.

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THE WANT OF RAIN.

SPECIAL REPORTS ORDERED BY GOVERNMENT.

THE Government have issued orders to the officers in charge of the various districts to send in special weekly reports on the state of the crops, which is in addition to the daily reports on the rainfall which are forwarded to Government. If rain comes within a week the Government are of opinion the situation will be saved; if it is unfortunately the alternative it will be a very grave question.

MONSOON CURRENT FALLEN OFF.

THE official weather report of yesterday shows, that general rise of pressure has taken place. The rise is brisk over the tract of country extending in a North-Westerly direction from Bombay to North-West Provinces. Pressure is steady in Burma. To-day's changes have accentuated yesterday's unfavourable conditions. Rain has decreased, but still continues in Burma and North-Eastern India. A few showers have fallen in the Central Provinces, but all other parts of the country are practically rainless. With a break in the rainfall the temperature has risen nearly everywhere. In Berar, Mysore Madras and the Deccan the temperatures are in large excess. They continue below normal in Assam, Bengal and Bihar. The monsoon current has fallen off in strength. Winds are irregular on the West Coast and Burma and Arracan Coasts. A few showers may be received in the Peninsula, but the only parts of the country where the rain is probable are Burma and North-Eastern India.

According to the meteorological reporter the pressure conditions are at present very abnormal and the barometer is now in considerable to large excess of the normal over nearly the whole country, lying to the north of Latitude 16°. The distribution of pressure in the Bombay Presidency, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast is very unusual and irregular, and is such as generally obtains at the close of the monsoon. There is no monsoon gradient either on the West or Malabar Coast and the prospects of rain are not promising. The skies are almost clear in the Bombay Presidency and the detached clouds that are occasionally coming up from south-west will give a few scanty local and scattered showers in, places where favourable conditions may prevail at the moment. The sea is smooth or slight all along the coast, and the barometer seems likely at present to remain above its normal height.

The Mail steamer "Arabia" left Aden on the 23rd and reports having experienced up to Longitude 52° E. light winds from north-east, south-east and south-west, and slight southerly swell; thence to Longitude 65° E., fresh to strong monsoon and south-west sea and swell; to arrival this morning, light monsoon and passing clouds.

DAMAUN.

Since the beginning of July up to date, writes our correspondent on Thursday, the total fall of rain in small quantities has hardly been three inches, where as during the last 22 years of which correct records exist, the fall was never less than 11 inches during the same period. This scantiness of rain at a time when an adequate quantity is urgently needed for sowing and transplanting purposes, has caused considerable uneasiness among the people who have fresh in their memory the remembrance of the scarcity which followed the first epidemic of plague in 1897, and which threatened to devastate the whole former, nately owing to the unusually large stores in the city the prices of grain have not yet risen, but in view of the fact that if there should be no sufficient rain within the next few days even the limited crop expected will seriously suffer the people as if by one accord are doing all in their power to propitiate the Gods to send down copious rain. The Christians have for upwards of a week been offering daily morning and evening prayers in the Church of Nossa Senhora da Mar, and intend with the permission of His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun to have a grand procession of the image of Saint Antonio. A Jasan ceremony was performed by the Parsi Anjuman of Damaun in their Agiary on Monday last, which was attended by the whole of the Zroastrian community who held prayers in the evening on the sea-shore.—The Hindoos under the direction of the celebrated Shookala Mahashankar of Surat, learned in rituals and assisted by about a hundred other learned Brahmins, invited from different places commence tomorrow a sacrifice called Shat Chandi Hom which will last for threedays and which as it is rarely held owing to the heavy expenses necessary to be incurred and the assistance of several Brahmins learned in the rituals, will be witnessed by immense crowds of Hindus from even distant places. It is hoped that the earnest prayers of the different communities will be and that other the threatened calamity consequent upon the want of rains will be averted.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

THE Presidency match which takes place in Bombay on the 12th and 13th August is already awaking considerable interest, and followers of the game will be glad to know what the Selection Committee have done towards choosing the eleven. In addition to Lieut. Douglas (Karachi), Captain Greig, Mr. Jardine and Mr. H. Cheetham, Mr. Boad, R.A. and Mr. B. J. B. Stephens have been asked and will play. Invitations have also been sent to Lieutenant Wood, West Yorks Regiment, Karachi, Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Raikes. The latter is regarded as doubtful, and as yet no replies have been received from the two gentlemen.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. UNITED SERVICES.

THE following will be the teams for to-day's cricket match, commencing at 1-45 p.m.

UNITED SERVICES	GYMKHANA.
Holland	Brooks
Douglas	Chesham
Kendall	Nigel Jones
Aitken	Thesiger
Henderson	Du Boulay
Back	Skinner
Tomkins	Mackay
Rogers	Pogson
Anderson	Muirhead
Lazenbys	Stephens
Beville	Ward

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

A MATCH will be played on the Cooperage ground this evening between the Rovers and the 18th W. D. Royal Artillery. Kick off at 5-30 p.m. The following team will represent the Rovers:

C Howson	Goal
G Walson	Backs
T G Reynolds	
J Strang	Half-backs
F Parker	
W Scrafton	
W B Latta	Forwards
R M Preston	
W Cheeseman	
W Manning	
F A Thomas	

The Rovers' Saturday fixtures for August are:—August 5th, Gymkhana; 12th, Shropshire L. I.; 12th, Royal Scots; 26th, Norfolk Regiment.

THE PRESS MESSAGES BILL.

PROTEST BY THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

THE following protest by the Bombay Presidency Association against the Press Messages Bill, has been telegraphed by Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the President, to the Secretary, Viceregal Legislative Council:—

Council of the Bombay Presidency Association ask me to represent to his Excellency's Council that there are grave objections to the Telegraph Messages' Bill both in form and substance, specially to explanation one of section two. That there are weighty considerations of public interest which render it most inexpedient in policy to restrain comments on telegrams already spread wide in the country and that there is a strong body of public opinion which is opposed to the measure, the policy contained in which is still not accepted in England itself and is considered opposed to the principles on which copy-right protection is founded. Under the circumstances I am requested to beg that his Excellency's Government will be pleased not to proceed with the Bill at Simla, being of a controversial and non-urgent character, and, as such not as a general rule disposed of finally there but to defer the consideration of it till the Council assembles at Calcutta.

THE POLICE PERJURY CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting 3rd Presidency Magistrate Babajee Raghowjee an ex-tookriwalla in the Bombay Police Force appeared to answer a charge of perjury preferred against him by Nageshwur Sittaram Falsekar acting on the prosecution of Mr. W. J. Jolliffe, late of the Bombay Police and ex-Gamadar Roshun Mahomed Hajee Abdul Barri. Messrs D'Souza and Sealy appeared for the prosecution and the accused was defended by Mr. Dadysetji, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Sorabjee and Jehangeer. After Mr. Sealy had opened the case giving the statements on which accused is alleged to have perjured himself. Mr. Dadysetji raised a preliminary objection to the case proceeding further in the Magistrate's Court and argued that it could not hear it. The learned counsel submitted that this case was not one which came under the ruling of the High Court in Sathe's case where one of the public was empowered to step in to prosecute. Mr. Justice Russell had not granted the sanction to the present prosecutor, nor did that judge intend that any stranger in the street should prosecute his client. Gamadar Roshun was the aggrieved party and permission was granted to him, and it was for him to determine whether he would take proceedings or not. The defence would be greatly prejudiced if Mr. Jolliffe and Roshun All did not go into the witness box. As it is, it is open to them to say "our case is proved without our going to Court."

Mr Sealy drew the attention of the Court to 20 Calcutta L. R. page 474 which told in favour of Mr. Dadysetti's contention, and stated that the object of the legislature in granting sanction to prosecute to any other besides those directly concerned was in the interests of public justice so as to prevent a person from using the sanction of the Court illegally.

Mr. Dadysetti asked the Magistrate that if there was any doubt on the point he should refer the matter to the High Court for a ruling. The point was one which needed thrashing out.

The Magistrate held that written sanction having been brought to him from the High Court to proceed with the case the complainant Falsekar had the right to appear in the position of a prosecutor.

A clerk to the Clerk of the Crown produced a certified copy of the proceedings in the criminal trial at the High Court to which Mr. Dadysetji objected. Mr. Sealy said he had done his utmost to get Mr. Justice Russell's own notes in the case but could not succeed. The Magistrate said the original proceedings should be produced. Mr. Justice Russell should be applied to in Chambers to send the original papers to be produced.

The case was adjourned to the 11th instant.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 14.

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

WAS there ever a more perplexing situation than that which has arisen out of the quarrel between the Outlanders and the Transvaal Government? For nearly a week we have been in possession of the details of the new scheme formulated by President Kruger after his confabulations with Mr. Hofmeyr, the celebrated Cape Afrikander, not the Premier of Cape Colony, as the "Times" by a curious slip styled him the other day, and Mr. Fischer, of the Orange Free State; but it is only within the past few hours that anybody has confessed that he really understands what it is the astute old Boer really proposes. Then there is the difficulty about that amazingly candid despatch of Sir Alfred Milner which Mr. Chamberlain hastened to publish, although it is surmised that it was sent home more or less as a confidential document for the guidance of the Cabinet. I pass over as baseless the insinuation made by some of the strangers within our gates—men who have reasons of their own for wishing to belittle the Colonial Secretary—that the famous despatch in question was not really written by the High Commissioner at all, but indited at Whiteh

deliver either Rs. 1,500,000 or 100,000 sovereigns and there would go into circulation.

3. It would be useful to know whether this supposed intention added to the circulation Rs. 1,500,000, or 100,000 sovereigns the legal number of which would be Rs. 1,500,000 would make no difference to the circulation, but would only mean that Rs. 1,500,000 that might have been put into circulation would be kept in the Currency Reserve. But the coinage of 100,000 sovereigns would add no more to the circulation than if Rs. 1,500,000 had been taken from the Currency Reserve and the gold deposited there. There is therefore no essential change in the present system so far as the amount of money in circulation is concerned.

At the same time it ought to be pointed out that there is at present a large amount of rupees in the Currency Reserve and that when these were exhausted it would be necessary to open the Mints to the coinage of gold. It is clear, however, that it will be quite as necessary to open the Mints to gold for rupees in future.

A further consideration arises in connection with imports into India from England or Australia. In such cases the payment of sovereigns at Bombay would be very convenient if these went into the Currency Reserve, because later on, if necessary, these sovereigns could be taken out of the Reserve and "bulls" substituted. There is, therefore, no immediate need whatever for the Government either to open the mints or to make sovereigns legal tender. The former would be a waste of money, while the latter could serve no monetary purpose for the benefit of India.

Leaving this clause, attention may be called to clause 37, which is as follows:—"It seems unnecessary to discuss the further considerations which are subject to the limits of a gold standard. We desire, however, to remark that the effective establishment of such a standard in India would not preclude India hereafter from considering responsibly a proposal for an international agreement, if circumstances should arise to render such negotiations practicable." Clauses 19 and 29 also touch on the subject of an international agreement. The finding in regard to this may be summed up by saying that an international agreement would be better than a gold currency, but we can get the gold currency if we desire it, but we do not at present see any prospects for an international agreement, though the establishment of a gold currency will not interfere with the adoption of an international agreement if the latter should at a future time be found to be practicable.

The only other point to which it is of importance to refer is that of the convertibility of rupees into gold, which is dealt with in clauses 55 to 60. The Committee disapprove of convertibility because it would bring great and indefinite responsibility on the Government of India, whereas if it is left out, the Government can carry out the policy without any risk or responsibility. This is undoubtedly a wise precaution for the present. At some future time, after experience has been gained, convertibility can be provided if it is thought necessary.

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE REPORT.

The *Times* in a rather non-committal leading article points out that the circumstances of gold production are now very favourable to operations such as the Committee contemplate,even if the expected influx of British capital into India under the new conditions did not automatically provide a sufficient gold reserve, and concurs with its summary writer's interpretation of the Committee's references to international agreement hopes. "The Committee, we gather," says the leading journal, "do not cherish any lively hope of an international agreement to regulate the price of silver, but they point out that, should such a thing arrive, their recommendations do not in any way deprive India of her freedom of action. At the same time silver monometallists will probably feel that the establishment of a gold standard in India cannot be regarded as favourable to the views which they heroically advocate in face of the steadily antagonistic drift of events. The city editor of the "Standard," writing the day after publication of the report, points out that the market was unaffected, and he doubts whether the investment of European capital will be greatly encouraged "as although every facility is provided for gold being sent to India there will be no certainty that it may not be withdrawn again so long as silver rupees remain legal tender to any amount. The Committee thus have the attraction of gold into the country entirely to the balance of trade, and gold authorities are of opinion that India should gain gold on the whole from such adjustments." The city, says this competent observer, seemed pleased that no important change was suggested and that the original proposals of the Government of India have been shelved.

The "Daily News" says theCommitte'es conclusions will put the finishing stroke to Bimetallism. "With a gold standard in India there would be little room for Bimetallism in the world." The "Daily News" considers the report ranks with that of the Bullion Committee of 1810 (which led to the resumption of payments in specie) as a decisive and authoritative deliverance upon a fundamental principle of political economy.

The "Daily Chronicle" is hardly less complimentary, stating that the Committee is a strong one, and that it makes a strong case for its bold proposal. "Bold and statesmanlike" is the comment of the "Morning Post," which is glad to note that the view expressed by Sir Edgar Vincent, among others, that capital will not be attracted to India until capitalists can be sure of getting their money out at the same rate of exchange, has been accepted in great measure by the Committee. "With careful handling there is no reason why the currency of India should not be transferred from a silver to a gold basis. The convincing arguments of the report will satisfy the public on this highly important "point." The" Daily Mail" describes the report as "momentous," while the "Financial News" says that although the recommendations are less decisive than might have been expected, they should distinctly strengthen the efforts of the Indian Government to place the currency on an effective gold basis. The "Manchester Guardian" remarks that there is nothing in the report which will be regarded as unexpected by any one who is familiar with the question and the history and work of the Committee; at the same time bidding Bimetallists to console themselves with the reflection that no pronouncement has been made against bimetallism or in other words against an international agreement for the free coinage of both the previous metals in a common and fixed ratio. On the whole it will be seen that the Committee have no reason to complain of the manner in which the results of their labours have been received by the organs of public opinion.

THE FINAL VOLUME.

Some of the papers in their references to theCommittee's report speak of it as the final publication. That is an error. The final volume—a regular Bluebook of about 200 pages has appeared this afternoon. The volume includes besides an alphabetical list of Witnesses, an elaborate index and a large mass of appendices, such as letters from various public bodies, official documents, memoranda submitted by private individuals, etc.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The Duchess of Rutland; the Rev. Dr. Landels; Major-General A. Paterson; and Signor Ressman, the Italian Diplomatist.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 14TH JULY.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Arabia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R., with English mails of 14th July arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Atkinson, Mrs and child	Johnson, Mr E H
Beveridge, Mr H	Lane, Miss H
Bennett, Mr L	McInnes, Mr J
Clements, Miss	O'Dowda, Mr D
Davidson, Mrs and child	Reinold, Miss K K
Hall, Mr R	Wright, Mr G
Hancock, Mr A E	Whyte, Mr H A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Aitken, Mr W R T	Haythorne, Mr and Mrs G C
Allan, Mr P Rennie	Horsford, Mr F
Burke, Col G H	Hussey, Mr S
Bowron, Capt H T	Lancaster, Lt-Col J and Mrs
Boxer, Capt	Martyn, Mr H
Burton, Capt	Morgan, Mr G L
Braden, Capt R C	Mosey, Col G A
Barnes, Capt J P	Mortimer, Mr H B
Beville, Capt F E	Marsh, Capt F C
Campbell, Col W M	Mathews, Mr J
Clark, Mr	Mathews, Mrs
Cruttwell, Capt P W	Mactidwell, Mr J
Chetwoods, Mr	Muir, Mr A H
Cole, Mr	Nelson, Mr R A
Duncan, Capt S	Nicolay, Col C R
Evans, Mr and Mrs J C	Paterson, Mr J
Fraser, Capt W A	Phillips, Col C R
Gerrard, Mr E W	Price, Mr and Mrs
Grierson, Capt R E	Parkinson, Lieut-Col F N
Holloway, Capt	Scott, Mrs E
Holborow, Lt-Col F R	Shaw, Brevet-Lieut-Col T D O
Henderson, Mr M H and Mrs	Scott, Mrs
Haynes, Capt E O	Scott, Master
Hill, Miss M U	Versailles, Mr S
Hallett, Major	Weedon, Capt F F
Harding, Mr Chas	Wood, Major
Harman, Lieut-Col C E	Wood, Mrs
Hodsell, Mr u H	Young, Mr M C E
Hancock, Major	

FROM BRINDISI.

Baker, Mr E V	Forster, Mr E
Burton, Capt	Lajwak, Mr J
Boughey, Lt Col H	Outhwaite, Mr
Kites, Brig Gen sir E R	Wigley, Mr F G

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths, from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Bhuleshwar	2	0	4
B Mandvi, Cumbala Hill and Desert	3	1	2)
C Mahim, Sion, Parel, Parel west, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	0	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar and Gamdevi	3	0	5
E Mazagaon, Sewri, Dockyard, Naupada, Kamathipura, Pydhonie, Byculla and Ist Nagpada	1	2	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worlee	1	1	6
H Bandra, Pali and Khar	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	9
Total	13	8	89
Total plague deaths to date	57,031	41,468	
Same date last year	11	11	35

REPORT OF THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

FULL TEXT.

The Report of the Indian Currency Committee, 1899, to the Secretary of State for India has been issued. No delay has been allowed to separate the final completion of the Report and its publication, for the document was only signed on July 7. The evidence received by the Committee and made public in two parts in August, 1898, and April last, has prepared the considerable section of our readers who are interested in the subject for the general character of the Report. The Committee has held forty-three meetings and examined forty-nine witnesses.

The Report, which is divided into eight parts, is signed by all the members—namely, Sir Henry H. Fowler, M.P., Lord Balfour or Burleigh, Sir John Muir, Sir Francis Mowatt, Sir David Barbour, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Mr. F. C. L. Marchant, Mr. Everard A. Hambro, Mr. W. H. Holland, M.P., Mr. Robert Campbell, and Sir Alfred Dent. Messrs. E. A. Hambro and W. H Holland have each signed a short subsidiary statement of their views on certain points; Mr. Robert Campbell and Sir John Muir have attached their names to a declaration in favour of 1s. 3d. instead of 1s. 4d. as the best valuation for the rupee; and Messrs. Campbell and Holland and Sir John Muir urge in strong terms that borrowing in sterling should be rigidly restricted.

To the Right Honourable Lord George Hamilton, M. P., Secretary of State for India.

India Office, 7th July, 1899.

1. In your letter of the 29th April 1898, your Lordship referred to us for consideration the proposals of the Government of India (a) for making effective the policy accepted by Her Majesty's Government in 1893 and initiated in June of that year by the closing of the Indian Mints to whp is known as the free coinage of silver. That policy had for its declared object the establishment of a gold standard in India; and in inviting us to consider whether this object could best be attained by the specific measures proposed by the Government of India or otherwise, your Lordship indicated the scope of our inquiry in the following words (b):—"It will be the duty of the Committee to deliberate and report to me upon these proposals and upon any other matters which they may regard as relevant thereto, including the monetary system now in force in India, and the probable effect of any proposed changes upon the internal trade and taxation of that country; and to submit any modifications of the proposals of the Indian Government, or any suggestion of their own, which they may think advisable for the establishment of a satisfactory system of currency in India, and for securing, as far as is practicable, a stable exchange between that country and the United Kingdom."

2. For the purposes of our inquiry we have held 43 meetings and examined 49 witnesses. The notes of evidence, together with statistical tables and other important information bearing on the subject of inquiry, have already been communicated to your Lordship (c); and we now proceed to report the conclusions which we have reached upon the questions referred to us.

I.

THE MONETARY SYSTEM OF INDIA.

3. In order to explain the monetary system now in force in India, it is desirable to recount certain salient facts of the history of Indian currency.

4. At the beginning of the present century no uniform measure of value existed in British India. Some parts of India (e. g. Madras) maintained a gold standard and currency; elsewhere, as in Bengal, a silver standard obtained, with gold coins in concurrent circulation; throughout India the coins, whether of gold or silver, differed in denomination and differed in intrinsic value even within the same district. Out of this confusion arose the demand for an uniform coinage, a demand to which the Court of Directors of the East India Company gave their approbation in the important Despatch on Indian Currency addressed by them to the Governments of Bengal and Madras on 25th April 1806, (d) It is important to observe that the Directors, while "fully satisfied of the propriety of the silver rupee being the principal measure of value and the money of account, by no means desired to drive gold out of circulation." "It is not by any means our wish," they said, to introduce a silver currency to the exclusion of the gold, where the latter is the general measure of value, any more than to force a gold coin where silver is the general measure of value." Nevertheless the first fruits of the policy of 1806 were seen in the substitution in 1818 of the silver rupee for the gold pagoda as the standard coin of the Madras Presidency, where gold coins had hitherto been the principal currency and money of account. In 1835, when the present silver rupee was formally established as the standard coin of the whole of British India, it was enacted that "no gold coin shall henceforth be a legal tender of payment in any of the territories of the East India Company."

5. But, though gold had ceased to be a legal tender in India no bolt was put upon private individuals, the coming of gold mohurs (or "15 rupee pieces") was authorised by the Act of 1835, and a Proclamation of 13th January 1841 authorised officers in charge of public treasuries "freely to receive gold coins as the same should further orders, respectively denoted by the denomination of the pieces." As the gold mohur and the silver rupee were of identical weight and fineness, this Proclamation represented a ratio of 15 to 1 between gold and silver. In 1852 it was held by the Directors of the East India Company, on representations from the Government of India, that the effect of this Proclamation "has been, and is likely to be still more, embarrassing" to the Government of India. "The excessive disorders of gold in Australia having had the effect of diminishing its value relatively to silver holders of gold coin have naturally availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining at the Government treasuries a larger price in silver than they could obtain in the market. Consequently, on 25th December 1852 there was issued a Notification withdrawing the above provision of 1841 and declaring that, on and after 1st January 1853, no gold coin will be received on account of payments due, or in any way to be made, to the Government in any public treasury within the territories of the East India Company."

6. In 1854, (g) the Bombay Association (representing the native mercantile community of Bomoay) and the Chambers of Commerce of Bengal, Bombay and Madras having memorialised the Government of India for a gold currency, the Government proposed "that sovereigns and half-sovereigns, according to the British and Australian standard, coined at any properly authorised Royal Mint in England, Australia, or India,should be made legal tender throughout the British dominions in India, at the rate of one sovereign for 10 rupees; and that the Government currency notes should be exchangeable either for rupees or for sovereigns at the rate of a sovereign for 10 rupees, but that they should not be exchangeable for bullion." The Imperial Government, while unwilling to make the sovereign a legal tender, saw "no objection to the proposal relating to a state of matters which prevailed in India for many years, namely, that gold coin should be received into the public treasuries at a rate to be fixed by Government, and publicly announced by Proclamation." It was considered that this experimental measure "will, as far as it goes, facilitate the use of the sovereign and half-sovereign in all parts of India; it will pave the way for the use of a gold coinage in whatever shape it may ultimately be found advisable to introduce it; and at the same time, it establishes a preference in favour of the sovereign." Accordingly, on 23rd November 1854, a Notification was issued that sovereigns and half-sovereigns should, until further notice, be received as equivalent to 10 rupees and 5 rupees respectively, in payment of sums due to Government. In the following March, the Directors of the Bank of Bengal (h) urged that, "in view of the continued influx of sovereigns," the time had come when British gold might, "with safety and advantage be declared legal tender at the respective rates of Rs. 10 per additive rupees," and the Government of India again pressed their original proposal on the Imperial Government. The Secretary of State replied on 17th May 1855, that the time did not appear to have arrived for taking any further step, nor did he see that any practical advantage would attend the proposal to admit British gold to legal tender in India. On 28th October 1868, the Government of India raised the rate for the receipt of sovereigns and half-sovereigns at the public treasuries from Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 to Rs. 14 1-4 and Rs. 5 1-8 respectively.

7. In 1870, (i)after the rupee had temporarily fallen in exchange to 1s 1-d., the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades' Association urged the temporary suspension of the compulsory coinage of silver by the Indian mints. The Government of India decided that "up to the present there is no sufficient ground for interfering with the standard of value."

8. In 1873, j, however, the Government of India expressed a different opinion, being "led to the general conclusion that it will be practicable without present injury to the community as a whole, or risk of future difficulties, to adopt a gold standard while retaining the present silver currency of India, and that we may thereby in the future fully protect ourselves from the very real and serious dangers impending over us so long as the present system is maintained." Aiming at the eventual adoption of the British standard, and the extension to India of the use of British gold coins, the Government proposed to proceed at the outset as follows: "We first take power to receive British or British Indian gold coin in payment for any demands of the Government, at rates to be fixed from time to time by the Government, till the exchange" (about 1s. 7d. in 1878-9) "has settled itself sufficiently to enable us to fix the rupee value in relation to the pound sterling permanently at 2s. Simultaneously with this, the seigniorage on the coinage of silver would be raised to such a rate as would virtually make it 2s. the rupee—to persons importing bullion—equal in amount to the value given to the rupee in comparison with the gold coins above spoken of. We should thus obtain a self-acting system under which silver would be admitted for coinage at the fixed gold rate as the wants of the country required; while a certain limited scope would be given for the introduction and use of gold coin, so far as it was found convenient or profitable." The above proposals of 1878 were referred to a Departmental Committee, who, on 30th April 1879, briefly reported (k) that they were "unanimously of opinion that they cannot recommend them for the "sanction of Her Majesty's Government." A discussion of some of the reasons which appear to have influenced the Committee of 1879 in urging the rejection of the proposals referred to them will be found in the evidence given before us by Sir Robert Giffen, who was a member of that Committee. (See Questions 10,025—48.)

9. Between 1878 and 1892 the continued fall in the gold prices of silver caused repeated embarrassment to the Government of India; but the main object of such attempts as were made by that Government to deal with the subject during the period in question was to check the effect of the fall in the gold value, to facilitate an international agreement which might cause a rise in the gold-price of silver, and thus diminish the inconvenience resulting from the retention of a silver standard in India.

10. In 1892 Indian delegates were sent to the Monetary Conference at Paris, with instructions that "while the Secretary of State in Council is unwilling to encourage an expectation of any material change at present in the monetary policy of India, he would be ready to consider any measures, . . calculated to promote the re-establishment of the value of silver."(l) In 1893, shortly before the appointment of the Royal Commission of Gold and Silver, the Government of India expressed the opinion that "the interests of British India imperatively demand that a determined effort should be made to settle the silver question by international agreement;" (m) and in 1892 Indian representatives were sent to the International Monetary Conference at Brussels, which was convened for the consideration of measures for the increased use of silver as currency.

11. In 1892, inasmuch as it was foreseen that the International Conference might fail to secure the objects for which it was to be called together, the idea of changing the standard of value in India from silver to gold had been once more brought into prominence by the action of the representatives of the mercantile community of Calcutta. On 18th February 1893 (n) when the International Conference was in prospect, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce represented that it was "impossible for men of business to feel any confidence in the future value of the rupee, and they believe that such a state of things restricts the investment on capitalin this country and seriously hampers legiti-mate enterprise." If success could not be secured by International Agreement, the Chamber saw nothing but the prospect of endless fluctuations in the relative values of silver and gold, attended with a fall in the value of silver of indefinite amount; and the Committee (of the Chamber of Commerce) think that in such case the Government of India should take steps to have the question of the advisability of introducing a gold standard into India carefully and seriously considered by competent authorities." In their despatch of 23rd March 1892, the Government of India, while urging the Secretary of State to lend his "support to any proposals that might be made by the United States of America, or by any other country, for the settlement of the silver question by international agreement," called attention to the probability that, failing an international agreement, the United States would be forced to stop the purchase and coinage of silver; and they requested the Imperial Government, in view of this contingency, to take forthwith into consideration whether any, and, if so, what measures could be adopted for the protection of Indian interests. On 9th June 1892, the Government of India proceeded to record their "deliberate opinion that, if it becomes evident that the International Conference is unlikely to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, and if a direct agreement between India and the United States is found to be unattainable, the Government of India should at once close its mints to the free coinage of silver and make arrangements for the introduction of a gold standard." In a telegram of 22nd January 1893, (o) the Government of India further explained their proposals as follows:—"Our proposal is that we shall take power to issue a notification declaring that English gold coins shall be legal tender in India as a rate of not less than 15 1-3 rupees for one sovereign (i.e., 13d. per rupee). . . An interval of time, of which the length cannot be determined beforehand, should, we think, elapse between the mints being closed and any attempt being made to coin gold in India. The power to admit sovereigns as legal tender might be of use as a measure," *ad interim*, but it need not be put into force except in case of necessity."

12. The proposals of the Government of India were referred on 21st October 1892 by the Earl of Kimberley then Secretary of State for India, to a Committee consisting of the late Lord Herschell, Lords Farrer and Welby, Mr. Leonard Courtney, Sir Arthur Godley, Lieut.-General Sir Richard Strachey, and the late Mr. Bertram Currie; and on 31st May 1893 (the Brussels Conference having meanwhile adjourned without arriving at any agreement), the Committee reported as follows:—(q)

"While conscious of the gravity of the suggestion, we cannot, in view of the serious evils with which the Government of India may at any time be confronted if matters are left as they are, advise your Lordship to overrule the proposals for the closing of the mints and the adoption of a gold standard, which that Government, with their responsibility and their interests in the success of the measures suggested, have submitted to you.

"But we consider that the following modifications of these proposals are advisable. The closing of the mints against the free coinage of silver should be accompanied by an announcement that, though closed to the public, they will be used by Government for the coinage of rupees in exchange for gold at a ratio to be therein specified, say 1s. 4d., and that as the Government treasuries gold will be received in satisfaction of public dues at the same ratio.

"We do not feel ourselves able to indicate any special time or contingency when action should be taken. It has been said that the difficulties to be dealt with have become continually greater; that a deficit has been already created, and an increase of that deficit is threatened; that there is at the present moment pressing grounds for apprehension; and that the apprehended dangers may become real with little notice. It may also happen that if action is delayed until these are realised, and if no step is taken by the Indian Government to anticipate them, the difficulty of acting with effect will be made greater by the delay. It is obvious that nothing should be done prematurely or without full deliberation; but having in view these considerations, we think that it should be in the discretion of the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, to take the requisite steps, if and when it appears to them and to him necessary to do so."

13. The Committee's recommendations having been approved by the Imperial and Indian Governments, there was passed, on 26th June 1893, (p) the Act No. VIII. of 1893, "to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and the Indian Paper Currency Act, "1882." This Act provided for the closing of the Indian Mints to the "free coinage" of both gold and silver—Government retaining the power to coin silver rupees on its own account. By Notifications (Nos. 2632—4) of 26thJune 1893, arrangements were made (i.) for the receipt of gold at the Indian Mints in exchange for rupees at the rate of 15d. per rupee, (ii.) for the receipt of sovereigns and half-sovereigns in payment of sums due to Government at the rate of Rs. 15 for a sovereign, and (iii) for the issue of Currency Notes to the Comptroller General in exchange either for British gold at the above rates or for gold bullion at a corresponding rate.

14. In 1897 the Secretary of State for India referred to the Government of India the question whether, if the Mints of France and the United States of America were opened to the free coinage of silver as well as gold at a ratio of 15 1-2 to 1, the Government of India would undertake to re-open concurrently the Indian Mints to the free coinage of silver and to repeal the above Notifications of 1893. In reply, the Government of India expressed their "unanimous and decided opinion" that it would be "most unwise to re-open the Mints as part of the proposed arrangements, especially at a time when we are to all appearances approaching the attainment of stability in exchange by the operation of our own isolated and independent action."(r) This conclusion was endorsed by the Secretary of State for India in Council and by the Imperial Government.

15. In January 1898, "in order to afford a means of relief to the severe stringency" then prevailing in the Indian money markets, an Act was passed (No. II. of 1898),(t) empowering the Government of India to direct, by Order notified in the Gazette of India, the issue of Currency Notes in India on the security of gold received in England by the Secretary of State at the rate and subject to the conditions to be fixed by such Order. Under this Act, which was to remain in force for six months, a Notification was published by the Government of India on the 21st January 1898, announcing that notes would be issued, in exchange for gold held by the Secretary of State for India, at the rate of one Government rupee for 7·53344 grains of fine gold, with the addition of such further quantity of fine gold as the Secretary of State should from time to time determine to be "sufficient to cover all costs and charges incidental to the transmission of gold to India." Under this Notification, the Secretary of State in Council gave notice of his readiness "to sell, until further notice, telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, at a rate not exceeding 1s. 4 5-32d. for the rupee." This Act was extended for a further period of two years by the amending Act, No. VIII of 1898. Nogold has been tendered under the provisions of these Acts.

16. It will thus be observed that, at the present time, gold is not a legal tender in India, though the Government will receive it in the payment of public dues; that the rupee remains by law the only coin in which other than small payments can be made; that there is no legal relation between rupees and gold; but that the Indian Government has declared (until further notice) a rate at which rupees can be purchased for gold coin or bullion—such rate serving to determine the maximum limit to which the sterling exchange can rise under present arrangements.

(To be continued.)

(a) C.—8849, "Correspondence respecting the proposals on currency made by the Government of India."
(b) C.—9037 p. iii.
(c) C.—9037 C.—9221 C.—9376.
(d) H. of C. No. 127 of 1898.
(e) H. of C. No 254 of 1860, p. 46.
(f) H. of C. No 1-2 of 1825.
(g) H of C No 79 of 1854.
(h) H of C No 288 of 1855.
(i) H of C sat 1893.
(j) C.—8868 of 1898.
(k) C.—8868 Appendix, p. 24.
(l) H. of C. No. 248 of 1893.
(m) C.—4868 of 1886. See also First Report of Gold and Silver Commission, pp. 353—9.
(n) C.—7003, 11 of 1893, p. 145 et seqq.
(o) C.—7093, II of 1893, p. 38.
(p) C.—7003, II of 1893 p. 182.
(q) C.—7093, of 1893 p. 38.
(r) C.—7093 of 1893.
(s) C.—8868.
(t) See Appendix, p. 17 et seq.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

In the House of Commons on Friday, July 7, Mr. Hedderwick asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the Government had any information that Russia meditated frustrating the development of British trade in Persia by the construction of a railway from Duschak, on the Trans-Siberian Railway, to Meshed, whether English goods at present travelled *viâ* Seistan.

Mr. Brodrick: The answer is in the negative.

BRITISH SUBJECTS AND THE DEFENCE OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Lord C. Beresford asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether British subjects in Batavia were compelled to serve in the Dutch Army for the defence of the island of Java; whether any nation had a right to impress British subjects for military or naval service of any description, and whether such service was in conformity with the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870.

Mr. Brodrick: The question of the liability of British subjects to serve in the Militia of the Dutch East Indian possessions has arisen on several occasions, and it has been decided that in the absence of treaty stipulations to the contrary they are liable unless it can be shown that foreigners of any other nationality are relieved from that obligation. Within the limitations explained in the answer to the first paragraph of the question, any nation has a right to call upon resident foreigners for service. Such service by a British subject would not be on his part a violation of the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

THE DUM-DUM BULLET.

On Monday, July 10, Mr. Davitt asked the Financial Secretary to the War Office whether the bullet known as the mark IV. missile was manufactured at Woolwhich at the present time, and whether over 200,000,000 rounds of this kind of ammunition are held in reserve stock; whether this missile was now being served out to the British soldiers in South Africa; and whether this bullet was expressly constructed so as to expand on impact, and on that account possessed the quality of the Dum-Dum bullet, which according to report, had been condemned at the Peace Conference at the Hague.

Mr. Wyndham: Cartridges with mark IV. bullet are being manufactured at Woolwich; and a supply of this ammunition has been sent to South Africa.

Sir H. Vincent: Hear, hear.

Mr. Dillon: Shame.

The Speaker: The hon. member must be aware that the word "shame" as used by him is not a proper word in this House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dillon: I must apologise, Mr. Speaker, for using the words

Mr. Maxwell: Someone cried "Hear, hear."

Mr. Wyndham, resuming; I am not prepared to state the quantity of this ammunition at present in stock. The bullet is constructed to expand on impact. Pending the receipt of a final report from our representatives at the Conference I must decline to discuss the bearing of any conclusion at which the Conference may have arrived.

Mr. Dillon asked whether any medical experiments had been made through the War Office with reference to the effect of this bullet befor it was served out.

Mr. Wyndham said a great many experiments had been made, and some were even now being carried on, but it was quite impossible to discuss this question by way of question and answer without importing argument into his reply. He avoided that because he was aware that the hon. member was precluded from using argument.

Mr. Dillon asked whether she hon. member would incude the results of the medical experiments in regard to this bullet in the papers dealing with the original Dum-Dum bullet promised by the Secretary for India to be laid upon the table of the House.

Mr. Wyndham called for notice of the question.

Mr. MacNeill: Will the hon. member inquire whether the Dum-Dums are made in Sheffield?

THE INDIAN ARMY.

In reply to Mr. Buchanan, Lord G. Hamilton said: The 1st Bengal Infantry at the Mauritius is the only regimental unit of the Indian Army now employed beyond the limits of India. Besides these there are a certain number of Volunteers from various Indian regiments who are in the service of the Uganda and other companies. The expenses of none of them are borne by the Indian Exchequer.

THE DUM-DUM BULLET.

On Tuesday July 11, Mr. Davitt asked the Under Secretary of State for War whether he would consent to lay upon the table of the House accounts of the surgical experiments as to the effects of the Mark IV. missile, on the basis of which experiments the bullet was now being served out to British soldiers sent on service to South Africa; and if he could state whether the reported condemnation of the Dum-Dum bullet by the Peace Conference at The Hague had been officially brought under the notice of the War Office authorities.

Mr. Wyndham: The Mark IV. has been the service bullet for the British Army since February 1898, and, as such, has been issued to our troops in South Africa. It cannot lay before the House reports either of the experiments which led to the adoption of that bullet or of more recent experiments, since they contain confidential information. These experiments, were not merely, as the hon. member suggests, of a surgical character. They were conducted to solve a number of physical problems, in considering which the humanitarian aspect of the question was not left out of sight. Our representatives at The Hague have reported the proceedings of the Conference from time to time; but these interim reports have necessarily been partial and inconclusive.

Mr. Dillon: Is it not a fact that this bullet has been constructed with a view to expand on striking like the Dum-Dum bullets?

Mr. Wyndham: There are great objections to arguing this question by way of question and answer. (Hear, hear.) The bullet has been constructed to achieve a number of objects, one of which is that its calibre should be greater later on than when it leaves the muzzle of the rifle.

Mr. Dillon: I beg to give notice that I shall raise this question on the War Office vote. (Hear, hear.)

THE CURRENCY OF INDIA.

Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary of State for India whether, under the scheme of the Currency Commissioners, sovereigns would be a legal tender in India at all places and for all sums down to the value of 1*l.*, or only at certain specified centres of trade and for considerable amounts; and whether in ordinary inland mercantile transactions sovereigns would be exchangeable against rupees in a fixed ratio, or, as they were now, at a frequently varying valuation in the open market.

Lord G. Hamilton: The proposal of the Indian Currency Committee is that the sovereign shall be made a legal tender and current coin in India; and they make no recommendation that this shall be restricted to certain specified centres of trade or to considerable amounts. If the sovereign is declared by law to be legal tender at a fixed ratio, it will be open to any debtor in any part of India to discharge his debt in sovereigns as that ratio.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Mr. Pickersgill, asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether Sir Charles Paul, the Advocate-General of Bengal, is at present in Europe; what is the period of his leave of absence from India; whether temporary has been appointed to discharge the duties of the office, some of which are of a quasi-judicial character, during his absence; and, in particular, to whom can a person erroneously convicted apply for a certificate that there was error in fact or decision in point of law, as provided by section 25 of the Letters Patent of 1865; and who is empowered, in a case tried by a High Court, to enter a "nolle prosequi," in pursuance of section 333 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Lord G. Hamilton: Sir Charles Paul is at present in Europe on leave, which expires on Dec. 31, 1899 Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, of the Calcutta Bar, has been appointed to discharge the duties of his office, including those mentioned in the third and fourth paragraphs of the question, during his absence.

THE COOPER'S HILL ENGINEERS.

On Thursday July 13 Mr. Gibson asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has arrived at any conclusion upon the case of the senior Cooper's Hill Engineers, which some few months ago he stated was under consideration by the Government; and whether their complaint that their careers had been ruined by the terms of their engagement being broken, and that they are reduced towards the close of their service into a position of great anxiety and distress, can in any way be met and alleviated; and whether he will lay upon the table, and cause to be circulated, the Government of India's despatch, No. 13, Public Works, dated Jan. 28, 1890, containing that Government's views upon the whole question; also copy of a Minute by Sir George Chesney written in January 1890 (referred to in that despatch), and its enclosures.

Lord G. Hamilton: I stated on June 15 in this House that a despatch conveying my decision on the subject was then on its way to India. Since then it has, no doubt, been received and acted upon in the manner which I described. A motion for the publication of the correspondence referred to in the question was put down in 1895, but my predecessor declined to agree to it, and I see no reason for departing from that decision.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Sir Seymour King.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in admitting the rights of certain of their civil officers to the exchange compensation allowance which was granted generally in 1893 to Anglo-Indian employees of the Indian Government, subject to reservations with regard to certain services and to special circumstances or questions of domicile, the Indian Government, in cases where it has been proved that the recipient's claim to the compensation was good from the first, has nevertheless brought such recipient under regulations which only admit his claim to the compensation as having effect from April 1, 1897:

Whether he is aware of the case of Mr. Charles Edmondstone Ross, of the Public Works Department, who was refused the compensation allowance in 1893 on some interpretation of the law of domicile, but has since been admitted to the privilege, but only with effect from April 1, 1897;

Whether Mr. Ross has applied to the Government of India to grant him the full arrears of allowance having effect from the date, when it was granted in 1895, on the ground that he was entitled to it at that date, citing in proof thereof the fact that it was then granted to his brother and sister, both in the Government service, whereas it was refused to him, and that as regards questions of parentage, service, domicile, &c., there was no substantial distinction between the conditions of his case and those of his brother and sister;

And whether he will explain on what ground, while recognising that Mr. Ross had a claim to the allowance, the Government of India has declined to grant him the full arrears of compensation conceded in other and similar cases. (Friday, July 14.)

Sir Seymour King: To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether married officers of the Indian Staff Corps who come home to attend the Staff College, though allowed personally to rejoin their regiments in India at Government expense, are not entitled to passages for their wives and families;

And whether, seeing that such officers lose a considerable amount of pay in coming home to attend the Staff College, and that moreover the two years at Camberley involve extra expenditure, the Government of India will consider the advisability of allowing married officers some compensation in the shape of passage money for their families or free passage by troopers when rejoining their regiments in India. (Friday, July 14.)

Sir Seymour King: To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has yet come to any decision as to initiating legislation for enabling Indian companies to open offices for the transfer and registration of shares in this country. (Friday July 14.)

Mr. Alfred Thomas: To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether the officers recently appointed by him to superintend the transfer of Lascar seamen in the United Kingdom, and also occupying the positions of superintendents of mercantile marine offices, now receive no remuneration for this duty owing to the Board of Trade having given instructions that the authorised fee of 3*s.* for each transfer certificate shall be credited to the Department instead of being retained by the officer performing the duty; whether the sanction of the India Office was obtained to the action of the Board of Trade in thus disposing of the authorised fees still payable by ship-owners to the superintendents; whether the action of the Board of Trade in this respect will apply to transfer officers who also hold the appointments of collectors of customs; whether he is aware that much discontent exists at the course pursued by the Board of Trade among the recently appointed superintendents for the transfer of Lascars as well as the prospective holders of these appointments; and if, in conjunction with the Board of Trade, he will enquire into the subject with a view of removing any grievance that may exist. (Friday July 14.)

Sir John Leng: To ask the Secretary of State for India: What is the sum in rupees payable this year from the revenue of India to the late Red Sea Telegraph Company; how much has been contributed from the revenues of India to that company since 1865, when its cable was lost; on what ground has this contribution been made; and can any plan of commutation or compromise be arranged with the representatives of the late company for the relief of the Indian revenue from the charge. (Monday July 17.)

Sir Walter Foster.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether the attention of the Government has been directed to the danger of the advance of plague by way of Persia and Turkey into Europe; and whether they are taking, or will take, steps to obtain the co-operation of the Great Power in inducing the Governments of Persia and Turkey to take effectual measures for checking the advance of plague in those countries. (Monday July 17.)

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state whether any recommendations have been made by the Viceroy to the Legislative Council of Bengal in regard to the composition of the corporation and of thegeneral committee under the Calcutta Municipal Bill at present under consideration; and, if so, whether he is in a position to state their nature. (Monday July 17.)

Mr. Harwood.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: If his attention has been called to the paragraph on page 126 of "East India (Progress and Condition)," published June 7, 1899, in which it is stated that the Batradaur Iron Company had agreed to supply the Indian Government with 10,000 tons of castings and pig

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

On Wednesday night, July 5, a secret meeting of the members of both Raads was held, which was addressed by the President and by Messrs. Fischer and Hofmeyr. It is understood that they argued that concessions were necessary if the Transvaal was retain the sympathy of the Free State and Cape Colony. Ultimately the concessions proposed by the Government were approved. The proposals were laid before the open session of the Raad on Saturday, July 8. Two stumbling blocks of the old procedure disappear—the applicant for burghership is not required to give up his previous citizenship till he acquires the citizenship of the Transvaal. Moreover, children of aliens born in the Transvaal have a right to the franchise on attaining their majority. Again, the requirement of proof of citizenship in the applicant's previous nationality is abolished. The different accounts do not altogether coincide, and they are somewhat complicated by the proposals being introduced as amendments to the Reform Bill already before the Raad. The *Times* correspondent interprets them as :—

A nine years' retrospective franchise during the next five years and a seven years' retrospective franchise thereafter. A new pitfall is introduced for new comers in the requirement for a seven years' written notice of intention to accept burghership. There are also changes proposed in the mode of election of President. These are not defined, but they are certainly not intended to further the interests of the new population. The abolition of the period of probation after naturalisation is welcomed, but otherwise the scheme is not regarded as marking any considerable advance towards recognition of the principle of equal rights.

Each of the Raads is to have four new members for the goldfields, and apparently the proposal to counterweight this by giving a much larger number of new members to the purely Boer constituencies is to be given up. Mr. Schreiner, in an interview with a representative of the "South African News," says that the Cape Ministry regards the Transvaal proposals, as adequate and satisfactory, and such as should secure a peaceful settlement. Writing in the same paper, he says that, while anxiously and continuously active, with good hope, in the cause of securing reasonable modifications, of the existing representative system of the South African Republic, this Government is convinced that there are no grounds for active interference in the internal concerns of that republic. Sir J. G. Sprigg, on the other hand, told "Reuter's" correspondent that he considered the scheme totally inadequate to meet the just claims of the Uitlanders, being much less than Sir A. Milner's proposals. The new scheme at best admitted to the franchise only an infinitesimal number, while the great bulk had to wait from three to seven years, thereby defeating Sir A. Milner's desire that the Uitlanders should work out their own salvation. In regard to other questions the scheme notably failed, because it did not deal under the franchise with the election of President and Commandant-General, which was of vital importance in a country where the President and Executive were all-powerful.

Telegraphing from Cape Town on Sunday, July 9, the correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" says, the Transvaal concedes everything Sir A. Milner asked, except that the future franchise period is seven years instead of five :—

Uitlanders hereafter arriving have the option to naturalise two years after arrival, thereby securing a vote for the second Raad, the Landrost, and the District Commandants, and five years later a vote for the first Raad and the State President, or the Uitlander may wait seven years, retaining the position of a British subject till the moment of taking the oath to the Transvaal, when he becomes a full burgher. It is expected that the Uitlanders will gain victories at the next elections in several Boer constituencies by super-electioneering and a coalition with the anti-Hegirite burghers. The proposals are unanimously approved by Cape Afrikanders, as a series of demonstrations will prove shortly. The governing body of the Dutch Reformed Church, representing a quarter of a million colonists, has presented an address to Sir Alfred Milner affirming Afrikander loyalty and urging that war with the Transvaal would destroy the idea of a United South Africa. I have interviewed Mr. Hofmeyr, who said Great Britain should accept the proposals. Both countries should meet one another in a kindly spirit, and cease everlastingly looking for real or imaginary grounds of offence. He considered the success of the scheme dependent upon the readiness of the Uitlanders to register widely as burghers. The Transvaal Executive assured him and Mr. Fischer that no fresh constituencies were intended this year except the Uitlander ones now granted. Should fresh ones hereafter be created the Uitlanders' rights would be fully considered. No franchise qualification hostile to the Uitlanders was contemplated regarding the election of President and Commandant-General.

According to another account Mr. Hofmeyr told the Volksraad that if they adopted the Redistribution Bill he would go dead against them.

The Uitlander committee on July 8 passed a resolution in which (1) they record their agreement with Sir A. Milner's views and disapproval of Mr. Schreiner's ; (2) submit that Mr. Schreiner, as head of a Bond Ministry, "is not a competent or impartial judge in matters affectin our civil rights and the relations of this country with the Imperial Government ; " (3) regret that a men in his position should extend his approbation to an illusory measure.

The latter writer by Mr. Schreiner has been received by the loyal section of the population with an indignation, says the Cape Town correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* white hot in its intensity. Mr. Graham, formerly Attorney-General, has written to me as follows :—

I consider that Mr. Schreiner's letter, which has been published solely in newspapers having a circulation among the Dutch-speaking colonists is an ill-timed and most mischievous production, calculated to embarrass the High Commissioner, and to encourage President Kruger in his stubborn resistence. Its object is apparent—namely to sound a note of defiance to the Imperial Government, and to catch English Radical votes. I cannot believe that they will be influenced by such discreditable means,

A politician who holds moderate views has declared to me :—"If there be war, the blame will be that of another than Sir Alfred Milner, who is the Idol of British South Africans, and if Great Britain fails to support him she may bid farewell to the allegiance of her South African colonies, as public confidence in him is unique." A friend of mine, whose name I am not at liberty to mention, made the subjoined significant remark to me :—"The question has now gone far beyond that of the franchise. It is now one of whether the Rand on the one hand, or Great Britain on the other, shall be the paramount Power in South Africa."

The *Cape Land* publishes a report by Messrs. Hofmeyr and Herholdt on their mission. They claim that their good work is shown by a comparison of President Kruger's original with his present proposals. They say that the Transvaalers will never give up their land or accept conditions which they consider tantamount to so doing. The Transvaalers had no illusions regarding the result of war and did not expect any considerable number of colonial Afrikanders to help them; but they deemed it better to risk life and property in a serious struggle than abjectly to surrender their independence.

The Cape Town branch of the Afrikander Bond has approved of the new Transvaal franchise scheme, and of the proposal to arbitrate upon disputes concerning the Transvaal Convention. Mr. Hofmeyr at the Bond meeting said it would be shameful to declare war on account of the difference between the new scheme and Sir Alfred Milner's.

A Pretoria correspondent states that the Bond Ministry has engaged to get a resolution passed by the Cape Parliament expressing the satisfaction of that body with the franchise scheme of the Transvaal Executive, and declaring that, in its opinion, there is no ground for interference in the internal affairs of the Republic. The Bond will then organise meetings throughout the colony in support of this attitude.

Mr. G. W. E. Russell presided on Monday, July 10, at St. Martin's Town Hall, Charing Cross, over a meeting called to protest against the threatened war with the Transvaal. Mr. P. W. Clayden read a number of letters and telegrams expressing regret at inability to attend, and sympathising with the object of the meeting. Canon Scott Holland wrote :—"It is incredible that after these concessions war should be possible," and Lord Coleridge that :—"Under present circumstances to make war with the Transvaal would be a national crime." The chairman said that Lord Salisbury's love of peace or fear of commotion which made him so useless in the Graeco-Turkish crisis of two years ago might possibly make him very useful in the South African crisis of 1899. It was to him that they must look for deliverance from the warlike machinations of those who had set their hearts on a desperate solution of the matter. It was no part of his purpose to deny the existence of grievances, but he warned his friends against accepting the statements put forward in a certain section of the Press credibly supposed to be under the influence of African gold. The Uitlanders went to the Transvaal to push their own fortunes and to make money, and people who went into a foreign country imply to make money must take the rough and the smooth together, and adapt themselves to the political conditions that existed in the country of their adoption. The promoters of war in South Africa were prostituting the sacred names of freedom and democracy to glorify vulgar money-getting and to justify blood-shedding. Dr. Clark, M.P., moved :—

That this meeting, while desirous of obtaining for the Uitlanders redress of their grievances by all legitimate means, condemns the reckless and mischievous attempts of a section of the Press and of certain members of the British Government to force this country into a war with the Transvaal.

The Rev. Dr. Clifford seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Molteno, and Mr. Conybeare, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Percy Molteno, grandson of the chairman of the first representative body in South Africa, son of the first Premier of Cape Colony, and a director of [illegible] companies carrying on business in the Trans[illegible] written a long letter to the *Times*, in which [illegible] to the people of his country "to stay their [illegible] to keep their mind free and unbiassed [illegible]are assured themselves that the machinery [illegible]mbodied in the responsible Governments [illegible] and Natal has been brought to bear upon [illegible]ntentous question."

[illegible]ship and Marriage are naturally subjects [illegible]every young girl. The chief ambition [illegible]h husband and an extensive establish[illegible]dens become greatly modified as her [illegible]e world grows more matured. At last [illegible] to the conviction that riches do not [illegible]she determines to be content with [illegible] to comparative poverty. [illegible]e of mind she makes her[illegible]e to the sum of her [illegible]btain the blessing of [illegible] give all that is [illegible] taken with

CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

It seems now almost certain, the "Times" correspondent says, that the Rennes trial will not take place until August. The Government commissary has asked for a month to study the case, and it will be many days before the prisoner himself is ready to deal with all the facts of this complicated *dossier*.

Captain Dreyfus is becoming stronger and stronger. He has a good appetite and sleeps well. He spends his entire time when not receiving visitors in the study of the numerous documents of his case. Mme. Dreyfus calls on him daily. Rennes remains absolutely quiet.

M. Deniel, commandant of the Ilos du Salut, who had Dreyfus under his supervision, has been superseded. Further details are published of the cruel and inhuman treatment to which the prisoner on the Ile du Diable was subjected.

M. Lebon, formerly Minister for the Colonies, has published an answer to the charges brought against him of unnecessary severity towards Dreyfus. He does not deny that he ordered the palisade and the iron fetters, but he defends all he did as having been necessary in the circumstances of the case.

AN INDIAN LAW STUDENT'S CHEQUES.

At Bow Street, on July 12, Wallabhadas Shavji Doshi, twenty-two, a Bengali law student, of Benbow Road, Hammersmith, was charged on a warrant with fraud. On June 19 the prisoner went to the shop of Morgan and Ball hosiers, Strand, and purchased goods to the value of 17s. 6d. In payment he tendered a cheque for 5l., drawn on Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son Ludgate Circus, and endorsed "K. H. Ali, Trinity College." The cheque appeared genuine, and the prisoner was accordingly allowed to take the goods and 4l. 2s. 6d. change. When the cheque was presented it was returned marked "No account." Detective Tomblett said that he arrested the prisoner at Hammersmith. When he read the warrant the prisoner said : "Yes, that is all right. It is all through a friend of mine that I have done this." 5l. 18s. 6d. was found on him and a gold watch and chain, while at his lodgings were thirteen pawn tickets relating to jewellery and clothing, an empty cheque-book, and a pair of gold sleeve-links. The witness said to him : "This watch and chain and the sleeve links are part of the proceeds of another false-cheque you passed at Cambridge." "Yes," replied the prisoner, "but not the chain. I left that in the railway carriage on my way to London." The witness added that he believed the prisoner to be most respectably connected, and the son of an Indian judge ; but he had got into bad company. The prisoner was remanded.

THE PLAGUE IN EGYPT.

A despatch received in Paris from Alexandria on July 10 says :—

Three cases of plague were reported yesterday. To-day two deaths have occurred outside the hospital. The populace is discontented at the sanitary measures which have been taken, and a doctor and an agent have been roughly handled. The cases of plague are distributed as follows :—Total, 67 ; deaths, 26 ; cures, 26.

Cairo, July 12 (*Times*).—Eleven new cases of plague occurred during the week ending to-day. Two of the persons attacked were residents of Damanhur, a town distant forty miles from Alexandria, but the infection was traced to Alexandria, and not another case has hitherto occurred outside that city, where the disease is entirely confined to the poorest classes and the dirtiest quarters the extensive suburbs being absolutely free. Sir J. G. Rogers, in an official report, says that the comparatively low mortality is due to the number of mild cases discovered, and attributes the non-spreading of the disease in a more epidemic form to the efficacy of the measures applied.

The Anglophobe Press, by reiterating that the disease is not really plague, incites the ignorant against the sanitary authorities. This has caused some street disturbances by natives and Europeans, and one notorious Arabic journal advised yesterday that whenever the authorities employed force they should be resisted by force.

Since May 4 the total number of cases has been 68—44 natives, 24 Europeans. Deaths—18 natives, 9 Europeans. Cured—19 natives, 7 Europeans.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Madrid, July 7 (Reuter).—Senor Silvela has received a despatch from General Zaramillo, dated Manila, July 7, announcing that the Spanish Commission arrived yesterday with the soldiers of the Baler garrison and the other released prisoners, civil and military.

Washington, June 9 (*Standard*).—I can state, on the authority of a member of the Cabinet, that the reason why the Philippine news has been so scanty of late is not because it is discouraging, but because the Administration is reluctant to associate itself with another peace fiasco. The President is entirely satisfied, and a favourable crisis within a fortnight will not surprise his advisers. The Sultan of Sulu will receive from the United States the salary he formerly drew from Spain. The Insular Commission reports that the new dependencies are merely the property of the United States, not an integral part of the nation. The Treaty of Peace differs from previous treaties, in the absence of clauses making the territory concerned American soil, and in not giving to residents in it the rights of citizenship.

"Laffan's Agency" telegraphed from Manila on July 12 :—

The negotiations which have been proceeding for some time in the Cavite province now offer a fair prospect of success. Aguinaldo knows that they are going on, and unless he is able to prevent their consummation the insurrection will receive the hardest blow it has yet felt. General Otis is hopeful of success.

Reports from the north vary concerning the position of the Filipinos. The Spanish Commissioners sent to Tarlac to negotiate for the release of the prisoners at first reported that the insurgents were acting well together, and that they were strong and satisfied. Privately, however, the Commissioners speak of seeing evidences of considerable strife in the Filipino camp.

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A WORD TO MOTHERS ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the "Housewife Annual," 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny ; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed !

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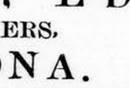

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..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

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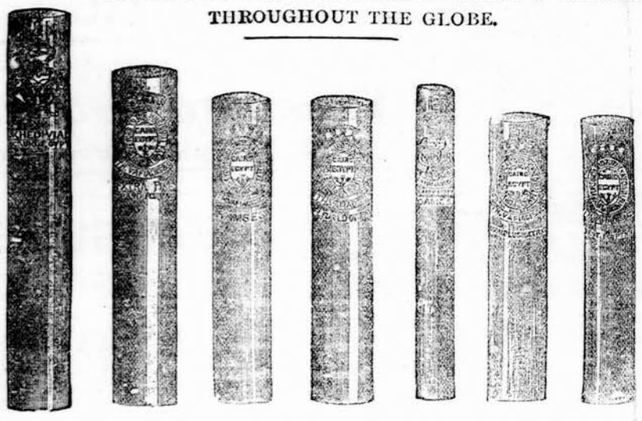

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